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THE WAR.

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Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—I saw a letter today from a person high in office at St. Petersburg, stating that the Russian Government is seriously alarmed at the state of affairs in Poland. There is a great agitation in favor of France, and numbers of Poles are leaving to offer their services in the French Army. On the other hand a movement is on foot in the Baltic provinces of the Russian Empire in favor of annexation to the German Confederation, and is gaining ground. The Russian Government is on the horns of a dilemma. It is believed that in self-defense Russia will be compelled to take part in the war. R.

BAZAINE AND M'MAHON.

No Important Movement Since the 19th—Bazaine Resting—McMahon Marching—Prussians Incumbered with Their Wounded.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—The journal *Le Public*, says there has been no serious engagement since the 19th. At the Council of Ministers yesterday, Count de PALEKAO gave re-assuring details as to the position of Marshal BAZAINE, which he said was excellent. The Marshal informed Count PALIKAO that he should give his troops two days of needed rest, but that at the same time it was known to him that the Prussians were encumbered with their sick and wounded, and would be unable to take any advantage of his delay. Marshal MCMAHON is marching, adds *Le Public*, but we must say no more of him. It is understood that the Crown Prince of Prussia has stopped his forward march. It seems less likely now that Paris will be attacked. The last ten days have changed the attitude of France and altered the chances of the war.

Organization of a Large Army Under McMahon—Prussian Losses 120,000—McMahon at Chalons with 175,000 Men.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—A dispatch from Mézières, dated yesterday afternoon, contains the following: The resistance of Marshal BAZAINE, even with the small force under his command, prevented the advance of the Prussians until the organization and preparation of MCMAHON's large army was entirely completed. MCMAHON and BAZAINE are now ready to assume the offensive, and a movement is expected immediately. They will attack the Prussians together. The *Liberté* says the army of the Prince Royal, which reached St. Dizier some days ago, has not passed that place, but, on the contrary, has fallen back. The same journal adds, that it knows from a reliable source, that the loss of the three Prussian Armies has thus far been as follows: Killed, 35,000; wounded, 85,000.

LONDON, Aug. 24—Noon.—The following dispatch from Paris, contains intelligence from the seat of war: "Metz is entirely isolated. The Prussians are strong on the west in that vicinity. Gen. FAILLY, who was in command at Chalons, is still there, but by the new disposition is superseded. Gen. MCMAHON is strongly posted in the plains before Chalons, with heavy detachments at St. Menehould, Verdun and Rheims. MCMAHON has 175,000 men under his command, well supplied with food, ammunition and artillery. The sharpshooters are hastening to Chalons.

Another Paris special says: *La Patrie* reiterates my special of yesterday that MCMAHON's forces are with or near BAZAINE in the Ardennes Mountains. But another authority reports that it is only "the Army of Chalons"—the regularly located army there—that has joined BAZAINE, and that the latter still keeps all his lines intact.

Telegraphic Communication with Aube and Cote d'Or—Favorable Advices from the French Armies.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—Telegraphic communication with all points in the Departments of Aube and Côte d'Or is cut off. The Minister of the Interior authorizes the statement to be made that additional advices of a favorable character have been received from the armies in the field; but the information is purposely withheld from the public, as some journals indiscreetly give details which should be kept back. The *Constitutionnel*, in an editorial, showing the improvement in the military situation, says it is reported that there was another engagement on Sunday, the 22d, which resulted favorably to the French. It gives no further particulars.

STUTTGARDT, Aug. 24.—The capitulation of Pfalsburg, which was reported yesterday, has not yet been officially confirmed.

CARLSRUHE, Aug. 24.—There is much indignation expressed at the action of the French garrison of Strasbourg in firing upon Kehl, a defenseless town. The commander at Kehl has solemnly protested against it.

Bazaine's Position—French Lack of Arms—A Basis for Peace Negotiations—Victor Hugo.

In Mr. GAILLARDET's dispatch to the *Journal des Etats Unis* he speaks of having seen a dispatch from Marshal BAZAINE, and says:

"Though expressed in general terms it is quite reassuring. It comes certainly neither from a vanquished man, or one who has doubt of success. BAZAINE has desired to leave Metz. He has not succeeded. The enemy, in retaliation, have desired to surround and cut his communications with Paris and Chalons. They have not succeeded any better. Such, in two words, is the situation, and the explanation of the late battles. Our losses are grievous, he says, but those of the enemy are enormous, and, out of all proportion to the negative result they have obtained. Send on reinforcements. This they do without stripping the capital. Each day 15,000 to 20,000 conscripts depart for Champagne. This morning two battalions of Bretons and Normans left on the railroad to Ardennes. I ought to say that their armament was very defective. They had the old musket and no uniforms, but they are brave and strong fellows." He says further: "There is no abatement of patriotism. Pending the work on the fortifications, the national guard, and even children of the schools and the lyceums, are exercised in the manual of arms. There is nothing grand or serious in the Corps Legislatif. I saw the Minister of Marine at the opening of the session. He was as mute as the rest, but left it to be understood that he expected good news from the fleet. It is time. Prussian spies abound; above all in the semi-official world. There is redoubled diligence in supervising the dispatches sent off by way of England, Belgium and Switzerland. A permit signed by M. CHEVREAU is necessary to address a political dispatch to the United States. Some correspondents telegraph from the Belgium frontier the news they receive by rail in the Paris journals. It is difficult to know precisely what passes at Chalons and in its vicinity. At the Ministry they peremptorily refuse to communicate anything on that subject. * * * * * At the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, all is tranquil. Some conferences have taken place between certain diplomats, but there has been no question of any preliminaries of peace, as the English journals report. This I know, that M. BISMARCK has indirectly informed M. DE LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE that Prussia will only treat on a basis that will prevent France from, in future, taking revenge. It is not of our humiliation, but of our destruction that BISMARCK has dreamed. France will answer him. Good news! VICTOR HUGO returns to us. The poet re-enters France in the uniform of an inactive National Guard."

NEUTRAITY.

Prussian Trespass on the Belgian Frontier—French and Belgian Accounts of the Matter.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—A dispatch from Arlon, a frontier town of Belgium, sixteen miles from Luxembourg, says violations Belgian territory by the Prussians are of frequent occurrence. It is reported that the Prussians attack Belgian soldiers, enter Belgium and Luxembourg with provisions for their army, and transport their wounded through sections of neutral territory. These acts lead to the fear that the position of Belgium as a neutral Power may be seriously compromised.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—A Charleroi (Belgium) journal explains that the Prussians near the frontier fired on some Belgian troops, mistaking them for French soldiers. It also states that a Prussian detachment undoubtedly trespassed unawares on Belgian soil, but they left on receiving warning.

Transportation of the Prussian Wounded Home Through Neutral Territory.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The question of the transportation home of the Prussian wounded through the neutral States of Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg has assumed some importance. It was stated at first that the neutral Great Powers had asked this privilege of the Governments of Holland and Belgium, but it seems now the request originated with Prussia herself. Holland has refused, and Belgium has replied that such consent on her part would undoubtedly be construed by France as equivalent to an act of hostility. The Paris journals are unanimously opposed to the project. They take the grounds that the Prussians once using neutral territory for a humane purpose would soon learn to bring forward through the same avenue provisions, munitions of war and reinforcements.

THE PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

Prussian Expectations of a Revolution in Paris to End in Peace—Russia on Dismemberment—Ultimatum of France, the Expulsion of the Invaders.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—A special Paris dispatch says: "At the Foreign Office everything remains quiet. There have been several informal conferences among the different diplomatic agents, but there was no mention of any peace overtures such as the English papers report. All that is known here is that Count VON BISMARCK has indirectly sent information to LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE, stating that Prussia would only conclude peace upon a basis which will make it impossible for France to think of future ravages." Private advices from Paris, received by mail, contain the following intelligence, dated Monday, 22d: "A Chalons correspondent says the Crown Prince of Prussia is near St. Dizier, and going toward Paris with 150,000 men. It is uncertain whether they will be able to avoid a fight before going further. The Prussian officers do not believe that Paris will resist. They expect an insurrection will follow on the approach of the Prussian Army, which will result in the displacement of the present French authorities, when a peace may be easily guaranteed. They say the war will be purposeless if these points cannot be effected."

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 24.—The St. Petersburg *Journal* denies that Russia is committed to prevent the dismemberment of France, as has lately been published. She is, however, certainly unfavorable to that measure, but regards the agitation of that question as premature.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—The *Presse* says the ambassadors from Russia, Italy and Austria, in reply to their offers to negotiate for a peace, have been officially informed that peace is impossible so long as a single Prussian soldier treads French soil.

The Conferences at the Foreign Office—The Prussian Liberals Demand a Hearing.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs holds interviews daily with the Ambassadors of Austria and Italy. So frequent are these conferences, they have become the subject of remark in the journals, and lead to much speculation.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—A special dispatch, received in this city today from Berlin, says a great popular movement is on foot to secure for the Liberal Party an influential voice in the settlement of terms of peace, and to convene the German Parliament, to give expression to the feeling of the people, to whose energy and patriotism everything is due.

PARIS.

What the Prussians Will Have to Encounter—Incorporation of the National Guard with the Regular Army—The Loan—A Sharp Look-Out for Spies.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—The *Constitutionnel*, semi-officially, says: "Without entering into details, we may affirm that the work on the fortifications of the capital is progressing with wonderful rapidity, and the *elan* of the population is immense. The Prussian papers represent that Paris is not the Paris of the period between 1792 to 1815. They will discover their mistake. The capital proves now as ever that she is the heart of France. She is ready to receive the enemy. Neither spies nor battalions can break down the wall of defense which her danger has cemented. Should the Prussians advance to the ramparts of Paris they will find this out." The process of incorporating the National Guard with the regular army has commenced. The *Journal Officiel* says the amount of National Loan taken yesterday, as far as heard from, was 620,000,000 francs, and when the lists closed last night at least 5,000 persons waiting to subscribe were sent away. The returns from Marseilles, Bordeaux and several other large cities had not been received. The lists were reopened this morning, and large crowds are pressing to subscribe. The loan is quoted in open market at 60 francs 80 centimes, the same figure as rentes. The battalion of sharpshooters passing through Paris, last night, created great enthusiasm among the spectators. The moral tone of the city has vastly improved. There is less singing and shouting and more volunteering. All the citizens are providing themselves with arms. The wounded who return from the field receive ovations and are treated with every attention. It is rumored that a well-known lady of high social position here, has been arrested on a charge of conveying information to the enemy, and is now imprisoned in the fortress of Vincennes. An English surgeon was taken to a guard-house yesterday, on suspicion of being a spy; but on examination it turned out that he was attached to the field-hospital service, and he was released. A large number of farmers are bringing their grain to the Government storehouses.

A Novel Mode of Defense—Armies Between the Prussians and Paris—The Villette Disturbances.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The proposition made by the Paris *Figaro* for placing electric lights on the Paris fortifications seems to meet with favor. Military authorities think the idea is a good one, as the dazzling light will perplex the besiegers and aid the besieged.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—The *Patrie*, of to-day, says: "Should the Prussians defeat the great army now confronting them near Chalons, they will have to vanquish another before reaching Paris. Besides they will find Paris itself amply prepared to resist any attack. The Garde Mobile and the sharpshooters camped around Paris are constantly drilled and exercised by competent officers." Three persons accused of complicity in the recent disorders at Villette, were tried before the Council of War today, found guilty and sentenced to death.... The arrest of Prussian spies continues.

The Constitutionnel on the London Times—Red Tape in the French Service.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—The *Constitutionnel*, answering the assertions of the London *Times* that the French are in a desperate condition, shows that that journal arrives at its conclusions without waiting for complete or authentic reports of recent events, and defies it to decide who now is in the best military position, BAZAINE or King WILLIAM. It adds that the hostility of the *Times* is accounted for by the fact that the son of one of its proprietors married the daughter of the Prussian Ambassador at London, and some persons say that in addition to this the journal has been heavily subsidized by BISMARCK.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Letters from Paris represent that bureaucracy and red tape interfere sadly with every arm of the French service.

CORPS LEGISLATIF.

A Tumultuous Session on Monday Night—Propositions of Defense—Accusations Against the Majority—The Session Closed in Noise and Confusion.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—The session of the Corps Legislatif held last evening was unusually turbulent. In reply to a question, Minister DUVERNOIS gave assurance that there was an ample store of provisions in Paris. Several other interpellations were made by various members. Notwithstanding answers were returned which could not be otherwise than satisfactory, yet there was much excitement manifested. JULES SIMON proposed to send out of the city immediately all those who could not bear arms for France. This proposition was greeted with great applause. GLAIS BOZOIN suggested the sending away of all the wounded. JULES SIMON energetically protested against this. Deputy TACHARD created a tumult by saying that there was a scarcity of arms for the troops in certain quarters. The majority protested. Minister BROME said that arms would be duly distributed. He called the attention of the Deputies to the fact that questions concerning the armament should not be discussed too much. Deputy GAMBETTA, who was much excited, accused the majority of having brought on the war. His remarks were so harsh that the majority refused to listen to him. His voice was drowned by the uproar, and the session ended tumultuously. GAMBETTA is generally blamed for his lack of discretion. The Press of the city generally condemn the conduct of the Deputies of the Left, and M. GAMBETTA's attack is denounced as ill-timed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Martello Towers in England to be Repaired—Prussian Governor of Alsace Appointed—The French in the Baltic.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—A Board of Engineers has been appointed to inspect and repair martello towers on the British coast.... Count RENARD, a noted writer on political economy and finances, has been appointed Prussian Governor of Alsace.... The Orleans Party are very hopeful. The Princes here watch events closely, and an agent of great skill and experience who is in Paris, advises them of every event affecting their interests there.... Prussia has sent Bavaria ten millions in gold as a subsidy.... The losses of the Saxon troops in the battle of the 18th, were 74 killed and nearly 2,000 wounded, of whom 175 have since died. Count VOSE ITZENPLITZ, the Prussian Minister of Commerce, lost a son at Gravelotte.

SWINEMUND, Aug. 24.—It is said that the French squadron in the Baltic has in its service an experienced English Captain and a Danish skipper. The French have also secured pilots by the promise of splendid rewards.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—It is reported that a Prussian spy near Rheims, mistaking a general officer for Marshal MCMAHON, fired twice at him. He missed his aim, but hit and dangerously wounded a soldier standing by the side of the officer. The spy was instantly secured.

Aid From the United States for the Wounded of Both Armies.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—An enthusiastic meeting of Frenchmen was held here to-day. Five thousand dollars were subscribed for the sufferers in the war. An effort will be made to remit to Paris $10,000 monthly. Intense excitement was manifested, and there was great cheering.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 23.—A monster concert was held at the Opera-house last night for the benefit of the German Relief Fund.

What are the Probabilities of Bazaine's Escape?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the TIMES of today, Aug. 23, your Paris correspondent of Aug. 22 says:

"By the latest accounts BAZAINE was reported at Spincourt, near Montmédy, a town on the river Chiers, a tributary of the Meuse, twenty-five miles north of Verdun, and fifty miles north-east of Metz. It was presumed that his intention was to cross the Argonnes by Stenay to Vouziers, and thence strike down the Valley of the Aisne to St. Menehould, where half-way between Verdun and Chalons, a junction could readily be effected with MCMAHON. St. Menehould is thirty miles north of Vitry-le-Francois, and twenty-five miles north-east of Chalons. The three places form a triangle of which Chalons is the apex."

BAZAINE having made his escape from Metz by the Thionville gate, on the road to Thionville, between the Hill of St. Quentin and Moulins-les-Metz, this last name in the dispatch is evidently a misprint. Now let me say that there must be some mistake here. There are two roads leading north from Metz—the main one on the west bank of the Moselle, which leaves Metz by the gate of Thionville, and which passes through the demilune of the north-west front of the Double Crown of the Moselle, and which is about two miles and a half north of Moulins-les-Metz, this last place being about the same distance south of the Hill of St. Quentin and the fortifications on it. The other road is on the east side of the Moselle, running through St. Julien-les-Metz, and less direct than the first.

Now, it is quite probable, with the possibility of an escape before him, that Marshal BAZAINE may have divided his forces, and, leaving his *impedimenta* in Metz, have moved off rapidly on these two roads to Thionville. But if he effected this without the knowledge of the Prussians, their outpost service must be in a very lax state.

But granting him to have done this, how is he to gain St. Menehould, on the Aisne, by the way of Montmédy and Vouziers, before the Prussians, discovering his escape, can get there? Now, with an ordinary good war map and a pair of dividers in hand, any one can see that the distance he has to march over is at least 120 miles, measured by straight line stages along his line of march, while the Prussians are only about fifty-five from the same place, reckoning from Metz. If he has escaped at all, he will, in all probability, strike for some point in the basin of Paris lower down, on the Marne.

In another column of the *Times* we are told, on the authority of the War Minister, that the Prussian pickets have appeared at St. Dizier, about twenty miles south-east of Vitry-le-François, on the Marne. Now this is the point where NAPOLEON I. struck his first blow against BLUCHER in his immortal campaign in 1814. The basin of Paris, watered by the Seine, the Marne, &c., all converging on Paris, is likely to be again the scene of similar strategical combinations to those of 1814. Advancing along the roads between these two rivers, which are at no place more than forty miles apart, with their main body, and resting their wings, strongly reinforced, on these two rivers, the Prussians, having the superiority of numbers, may safely attempt the same strategical game, offensively, as NAPOLEON I. did in his defensive-offensive plan, wherein he struck at BLUCHER and SCHWARTZENBERG alternately, forcing them to fall back, but not powerful enough to hold them long in check. The next few days to come must open up this scene, or find the Prussians pushed over the Moselle again. M.

WEST POINT, Tuesday, Aug. 23, 1870.

[Our correspondent will observe from this morning's telegrams that the reported movement of BAZAINE, of which our representative in Paris obtained the earliest intelligence, has been again asserted on the very respectable authority of the *Patrie*. The obscurity in which the relative positions of the two armies is at present involved is as complete as the entire absence of any official information can make it. It is scarcely necessary, however, to remind one so competent to judge on the subject as our correspondent, that the position to the west of Metz which the Prussians gained by four days' severe fighting, had a certain relation to the strength of the fortress as well as to the army sheltered behind it. It is not pretended that the withdrawal of a large portion of BAZAINE's command could have been unknown to the enemy, but as a portion equally large was presumedly left behind, it is probable that a complete investment of the fortress would be considered a more desirable movement than weakening their already shattered corps by advancing toward St. Menehould. Such an advance must have been made by the road which passes Verdun; and in the event of avoiding that fortress, the passage across the Ardennes might have placed even a very powerful force in some danger from the foes it would then have both in front and rear. There is the additional fact in favor of BAZAINE's ability to reach Montmédy in safety, that to the west of Thionville, at least, and probably to the south of it also, the great frontier railway was held by the French. It was intimated two days ago that the fortress had received supplies from Mésières by this road. We quite agree with our correspondent as to the important operations which may be expected in the line of the river system of Champagne.]

THE CAUSES OF THE WAR.

A German Appeal for American Sympathy—The Napoleonic Dynasty Arraigned—What the Germans are Fighting For.

The following is the address to the people of the United States issued by the Convention of delegates representing the German Patriotic Aid Societies of the Union:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: When LOUIS BONAPARTE strangled the French Republic, he found it necessary to call upon the people for the ratification of his *coup d'état*. The President became Emperor "through the mercy of Divine Providence and the will of the people of France." "Divine Providence," he asserted, approved his perjury, and the French nation desired that henceforth the will of the perjurer should be the will of France. Thus the second Empire began with a shameless lie, and thereby proved itself at once the legitimate successor of the first, for the entire history of the Napoleonic race is a continual proof that the Napoleonic system is but an immeasurable lie. The first NAPOLEON proclaimed himself the banner-bearer of the French Republic, which pretended to draw the sword but in its own defense. NAPOLEON III. says: "The Empire is peace." During the reign of NAPOLEON I., as well as that of NAPOLEON III., the history of France, however, is an uninterrupted array of aggressive wars. With soldiers they erected the throne, and bayonets have ever been their sole foundation. The Empire is war—military glory is the only basis upon which the Napoleonic dynasty can rest. Only while France dictates her decrees to other nations can she forget the disgrace that upon her own soil she knows of nought but servile submission. The first and the third NAPOLEON have both frankly confessed that only a disunited and helpless Germany would enable them to dictate laws to Europe. Once already, history has proven the truth of this assertion, and the attempt is now being made to repeat the evidence. The world-wide power of NAPOLEON I. succumbed when the German people arose, and against the tottering throne of NAPOLEON III. united Germany now stands arrayed under a strong and popular leader. The final result cannot be doubtful. NAPOLEON himself has proclaimed: "A great people, battling for a just cause, cannot be conquered." France, however, is torn within itself; it is the Emperor who goes to battle, and his cause is accursed, for he wages a most groundless and aggressive war simply and solely for the purpose of patching up his crumbling throne for his son with the blood of the German nation. Upon the German side alone battles a people—a people united and determined—and its cause is just, for it defends its honor and its soil. In this war the King of Prussia is merely the leader, the unanimously recognized leader of the nation. Ever since NAPOLEON's declaration of war, united Germany sprung into life, recognizing but one party in this cause, "the German party." Whatever reckonings individuals or parties may have scored up as between themselves or against their rulers, the settlement has been postponed until the grand purpose is accomplished to prevent the grasping hands of the Emperor of France from seizing the reins of Europe. The first requisite for a people is independent thought and action; through these attributes alone can liberty be achieved. Freedom must be conquered; it cannot be bestowed as a gift, least of all by a foreign despot. The sympathies of all Germans, even those of the Republicans and of the martyrs of the Revolution of 1848, cluster around the national army, led by the mightiest of German Princes, simply because every German is conscious of the fact that the most sacred privilege of the people, its complete independence of foreign potentates, can only be protected under the leadership of the King of Prussia. But, though the nation now stands in need of the King, this war on the part of Germany is not a dynastic struggle, but, in the fullest sense of the term, the war of the people. The King, as well as the people, have recognized the truth, and, therefore, stand together firm and inseparable.

Thus, NAPOLEON III. has completed what NAPOLEON I. began. His lust for conquest has, contrary to his wishes, united a dismembered Germany. Germany, once united of its own free will, means Germany united forever, and a united Germany is the safest guarantee for the peace of Europe. Like a broad rampart, it will stand between the States whose ambition is most to be feared, too strong to be attacked, the character of its people being a sufficient guarantee that the rights of neighboring States will be respected. German Princes, like those of other countries, have at times pursued a policy of conquest; the German people, however, has always been content to dwell in peace upon its own soil, and in a united Germany the will of the people alone will direct public affairs. Disunion alone made it possible for German rulers to place their own will above that of the people, and the jealousy of the different States was the fire in which the Princes forged the chains for the people. The history of the year 1866 is a conclusive proof of the truth of this assertion. The first step of the victorious King of Prussia, after the conclusion of peace, was his request made at the bar of the people's representatives, praying for indemnity against the consequences of all acts committed by him in violation of the constitution. In the Prussia of 1866, he boldly made his will the only law; to that Prussia, however, whose history dates from the victories of 1866, he admitted that even the King was subject to the laws. If one-half of Germany had the power to wrest this admission from the victor of Sadowa, no future ruler will dare to oppose the demands of a united Germany. From whatever standpoint, therefore, we may view the Franco-German war, if not prejudice, selfishness or jealousy darken the judgment, we must ardently desire that victory shall alight upon the German arms.

Though the people of France have now assumed the war of the Emperor as their own, this fact does not change the situation. France is responsible for the acts of NAPOLEON, because, for the last twenty years, she has executed his decrees and sanctioned his policy. It is just, therefore, that she should bear the consequences, and that the civilized world should deny her that sympathy which it accords in full, unstinted measure to a united, progressive Germany. And the American people, more than any other, has weighty reasons for extending this sympathy.

The United States first proclaimed the two principles, that the source of sovereignty is not in the princes, but in the people, and that no nation has the right to interfere with the internal affairs of another. These two principles are the foundation of modern politics, and Germany defends them in this war. NAPOLEON has presumed to dictate to Spain to whom she shall offer her crown, and to the King of Prussia whom he shall forbid to accept it. With the same right he commanded the Mexicans to accept a ruler chosen by himself. In Mexico the United States put in their veto, because they would not tolerate a violent infringement of these two principles upon the American Continent. Can they now, without being inconsistent and false to their principles, sanction NAPOLEON's demands regarding the Spanish question? But the question of the Spanish crown was only an empty pretext for the war. The real cause lies in the results of the battle of Sadowa. France was no longer the first Power in Europe, and NAPOLEON feared the increasing power of Prussia. His fears were well founded, for the subsequent conduct of the Southern Germans has shown that, to them, the transformation of Prussia into Germany is not the most terrible of terrors. But we ask: Is Germany to remain weak and dismembered merely because NAPOLEON can retain the ermine of empire only while France remains the mightiest State of Europe? In the light of late events it seems probable that the main cause of NAPOLEON's sympathy with the American rebellion is to be traced in the shadows which the gigantic growth of this Republic threw upon the Empire of France. The phantom of "European balance of power" does not change the situation. As no individual or nation would have the right to interfere in case the United States should develop a power superior to that of all Europe combined, so should Germany not be molested if it becomes the mightiest State of Europe, provided, always, it does not attempt to extend its power at the expense of other nationalities. Princes invented the system of balancing the European Powers to benefit their dynastic interests, and the intricate scales require almost daily correction. The people can thrive without this artificial contrivance; their interest requires merely an uninterrupted, unarmed peace. The Napoleonic system of an armed peace alone renders it necessary to forcibly subjugate a nation because another nation is unable to keep pace with its progress. It may benefit Kings to weaken neighboring States, but nations are benefited in the same ratio, in which the world generally progresses and develops. As history is transformed from a history of Kings into a history of nations, and from a history of nations into a history of the world, the maxim of the balance of States will more and more become an empty phrase. Whoever seeks to strengthen and revise this maxim by the brutal power of the sword is an enemy of mankind, and the gratitude of the world is due to him who renders this enemy harmless. The Napoleonic Cæsars must maintain this balance of power—as they understand it—at any and every cost, even if its maintenance should necessitate an universal war each and every year, for their throne totters and falls unless the Empire of France makes all other nations kick the beam. The United States have done more than any other people of the earth to smooth the path for true cosmopolitan ideas; how, then, can they extend their sympathies to those whose whole political system strives to preserve the barbarous ideas of the middle ages, inimical alike to liberty and justice?

Thus Germany battles for the identical principles which form the basis of American institutions. Not one circumstance exists on account of which America should now desert these principles, while the most weighty reasons bespeak her unstinted and energetic sympathy, so far as the same can be extended without infringement of the Neutrality laws. Some American newspapers hesitate not to cite the ghosts of those Hessians who, during the war of Independence, fought on the side of England, in order to prejudice the people against Germany. Are they not aware, or do they not wish to remember, that these unfortunate men were led to slaughter like cattle, and that not only the best men of Germany, but the whole people, cursed and condemned the infamous crime? Is it just to burden the German people of to-day with the felonies of German Princes committed a hundred years ago? And, in comparison with these Hessians, these papers mention the names of LAFAYETTE and LOUIS XVI., in proof of the debt of "gratitude" which America owes to France, but they are silent as to all those German-Americans who, to the last moment, fought side by side with the native-born Americans; silent as to STEUBEN and DE KALB, silent as to FREDERICK the Great, the first, the truest, the most unselfish friend of the young Republic. They glorify the momentary connection of the jealous cousins, caused by political motives, and ignore the friendship of the brothers, though it has lasted for a hundred years. The German people have never forgotten that the Anglo-Saxon and the German are the strong twin brothers, upon whose broad shoulders rests the future of the world. But why descend to mouldering graves when the terribly grand yesterday stands before our eyes? Who grieved and who rejoiced with the Republic while she was battling for her life? And who intrigued and manipulated with busy brain and hand to bring about her downfall? From the day of Bull Run to the day of Appomattox, we, the German-Americans fought and bled, and conquered by your side. We do not claim your gratitude, because we simply performed our duty. But we expect that you will now sympathize with us, as every fibre of our hearts sympathized with you when the existence of this Union was at stake. And it is our personal cause, indeed, for which they are now bleeding in Europe. Those German braves are blood of our blood, and that blood flows to save the graves of our fathers from desecration, and that our brethren may be blessed with freedom and independence. Or do you believe, that we could look forward to the results of this war with indifference, because we are in safety as citizens of this Republic? Woe to this land if we could be so base, for whoever can stifle the love for his native land, can never love the land of his adoption.

And even if we, as German-Americans, have no claim on your gratitude, can you forget the people that during your darkest hour never ceased to assist and encourge you? NAPOLEON interdicted the quotation of American bonds on the Bourse of Paris during the rebellion; in Germany the mechanic and laborer gathered together the scanty savings of a lifetime for investment in American securities, for he always cherished the faith that, in the end, justice and liberty would triumph. If there are those who are still unconvinced, perhaps their own interest may induce them to grant their sympathy to the German cause. The agricultural and commercial interests of the United States demand a speedy and complete success of the German arms. Germany has sent us, until now, about 100,000 emigrants per year. This immigration, which was principally instrumental in transforming the wilds of the West into blooming landscapes, ceases entirely during the war. What an immense capital in money and labor is withheld from the United States simply because NAPOLEON saw fit to interrupt the natural progress of events. And only if Germany is victorious, will this capital again direct its steady flow to this Republic. If she is conquered and beaten in this struggle, then for many, many years but a meagre stream of German money and of German labor will tend toward these shores.

Thus the identity of political principles, consanguinity, and the friendship of a hundred years, and, at last, commercial and agricultural interests, naturally engage the sympathies of the American people in favor of the German cause. We do not expect or desire that you should meddle in the strife. We would be the first to counsel strict neutrality, and, in the mode and manner of assistance which we ourselves render to our brethren, we will, in the future, as we have in the past, circumscribe our action strictly by the laws of the country. But as we can demonstrate our active sympathy without violating the neutrality laws, so may the native-born American. The BONAPARTES will ever ignominiously perish because in all their calculations they disregard the mighty influence of moral ideas. These moral ideas and not the needle-gun will decide the struggle. If the moral sentiment of the world, therefore, will proclaim its preference for the German cause, the conviction that they are battling for the cause of the world will make the German patriots invincible. If the decision of America is emphatically in favor of the German cause, then the decision of history is settled in advance. But if you believe that our brothers are bleeding for your cause as well as for their own, then, we implore you, let your acts demonstrate your conviction. Do not now close your hand, which heretofore has always been generously open wherever suffering was to be appeased or tears to be dried. You yourself have experienced with what different emotions the soldier faces the enemy's fire when he knows that the sufferer in the hospital and the widows and orphans at home will meet with kind hearts and compassionate hands. The consciousness to have joined hands with us in assisting bleeding Germany will ever be a blessing to you, and it is in the nature of things that the moral and material assistance which America extends to Germany will be returned a thousand fold, for this war can only terminate with the complete annihilation of all "Napoleonic ideas," and with the permanent creation of a united Germany, a result which, for years and scores of years, will secure the peace of Europe.

EDMUND JUSSEN,
DR. VON HOLST,
CASPAR BUTZ,
A. ROSENTHAL,
DR. WM. TAUSSIG.
Committee on Resolutions.

CHICAGO, Friday, Aug. 19, 1870.

United States German Patriotic Aid Society.

The Executive Committee of the German Patriotic Aid Society, of this City, has adopted a constitution for the organization of a United States German Patriotic Aid Society. The Constitution was drawn by a convention of delegates from the German Patriotic Aid Societies in the different parts of this country, held at Chicago, Ill., on the 18th inst. The Executive Committee of the German Patriotic Aid Society of this City has been made the general agency of the United States German Patriotic Aid Society. Dr. FRIEDRICH KAPP, formerly of this City, and now at Berlin, Prussia, has been made its representative, with the central commission at Berlin, No. 12 Unter den Linden, for the aid of the German victims of the war. The Treasurer and Secretaries of the German Patriotic Aid Society of this City have been made the Treasurer and Secretaries of the United States German Patriotic Aid Society. The Executive Committee also instructed the Treasurer of the German Patriotic Aid Society of this City, to send as a further contribution the sum of $15,000, by the North German Consul-General at this port, to the Central Commission at Berlin.

THE PRESIDENT AT NEWPORT.

Visit to the Yacht Cambria—Reception by Mr. Ashbury—Other Incidents.

NEWPORT, Aug. 24.—Newport, which has been roused to temporary animation by the presence of the New-York yacht squadron, is, since the departure, this morning, of nearly all the yachts, enjoying an additional excitement in the presence of President GRANT. The President passed the night at the residence of L. P. MORTON. Multitudes of carriages called this morning, and there has been an unceasing current all day of cards and invitations. About noon the President, accompanied by Mrs. GRANT, Mr. and Mrs. MORTON and Gen. PORTER, visited Fort Adams, Col. DUPONT commandant. A salute was fired in honor of the President's arrival, after which he reviewed the troops of the fortress. The most pleasing, as well as the most interesting event of the day, was a visit made by the President on board the yacht *Cambria*, Mrs. GRANT and the ladies and gentlemen named above, also accompanying him. The President was received with all due honors. The President and party were received in the *Cambria's* gig, and after coming on board were introduced to Mr. ASHBURY, who in fitting terms expressed to the President his appreciation of the compliment tendered him, and having introduced Messrs. COOK and KEMP, his *compagnons du voyage* in the late ocean yacht race, showed the party over the vessel. It is unnecessary to say that the President was most highly pleased with the thorough appointments. The yacht was profusely decorated with flags, and as the party stepped on board, the American flag, which, till then, had been kept hidden and invisible, now suddenly unfurled directly over the President's head.

A *dejeuner* completed this agreeable visit. It was the President's intention to visit the *Dauntless* also, but the latter yacht had gone up Narraganset Bay with a pleasure party.

This evening Mr. MORTON gave a dinner party in honor of President and Mrs. GRANT. Most of the leading notables in Newport received invitations. Late in the evening the military band from Fort Adams serenaded the President, which closed the day's tribute paid him.

Further Details of the Fire in the Brooklyn Navy-Yard.

The fire in the Brooklyn Navy-yard, Tuesday night, broke out at 8¼ o'clock in the fourth or upper story of the machine-shop. The building is of granite, with iron window-frames and iron sashes, iron beams, and an iron-framed copper roof. The floors and casing on the inside of the roof are of wood. The floor upon which the fire occurred was used for the storage of patterns, or wooden models of machinery. At one end is a small paint-shop, where the fire is supposed to have originated. No open lights, matches, or smoking are allowed in the building, and the flames are supposed to have originated in the spontaneous combustion of oiled cotton waste in the paint-shop, which the heat of the place might have ignited. It was extinguished by 9 o'clock, and was entirely confined to the fourth floor. The wooden casing of the roof was injured, and a number of old patterns, made for the machinery of vessels, now out of use, were burned. The whole damage is estimated at less than $5,000, instead of $100,000, as at first reported. The two steam fire-engines, the seven hose-carriages, and the two hook and ladder trucks of the yard, were brought into requisition, under the superintendence of THOMAS C. BAKER, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of the Yard, and, after the flames were under control, engines Nos. 6 and 8 of the Brooklyn Fire Department, arrived. An accident occurred to No. 8 and it could not be worked. The Brooklyn Fire Marshal complimented Mr. BAKER on his management of the fire.

Meeting of the Germans of the Twenty-second Ward—A New Political Organization.

The Germans of the Twenty-second Ward assembled last evening at No. 687 Eighth-avenue, for the purpose of organizing a new political party, under the name of the Independent German Association of the Twenty-second Ward. Col. WUTSCHEL was made President, and WM. LOEN Secretary. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The existing political parties have not as yet succeeded in securing the German vote of this City, we deem it necessary for the proper protection of our interests, and as an influence against political corruption, that an organization be formed among us; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the German citizens of this district, form ourselves in such an organization, and elect as regular officers a President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer.

Resolved, That we advise the organization, by Germans, of similar societies throughout the City.

A Finance Committee, consisting of Messrs. DHONE, MARX, BENSBERG, SCHIEFFELE and MACK, was appointed. Messrs. WUTSCHEL, TUILP, KUNISHARR, DOBLGER, HILFERS, SCHIEFFELE and LOEW were announced as a Committee to make arrangements for a mass-meeting, which will be called by the Association in a few days. Seventy names have already been enrolled as members of the organization. The Association will meet on every Wednesday evening during the present European war.

Accident on the Morris and Essex Railroad.

The Hackettstown mail train on the Morris and Essex Railroad yesterday afternoon ran off the track near Roseville Station, in Newark, completely smashing the engine, a new one, which has been on the road but ten days. The baggage car was badly broken, and the wreck scattered along the track for some distance. Fortunately no passengers were killed though some were injured, and all badly frightened. The cause of the accident was the misplacement of a switch by a careless switch tender, who has since not been seen. Up to 10½ P. M. last evening, the track had not been cleared, and all the trains from Bloomfield and neighboring stations, after 4 P. M., have not been able to pass.

Personal.

The venerable Prof. GUNNING S. BEDFORD, who was taken suddenly ill about two weeks ago, still continues in a very precarious condition. Although seemingly more cheerful last evening, he was nevertheless still unable to partake of more than the most trifling amount of nourishment, and his condition continues to be a matter of grave and painful solicitude to his family and numerous friends.

C. Catacazy, Russian Minister, is at the St. James Hotel; Judge Balcom, of Binghamton; Hon. John Tucker, of Philadelphia; Hon. Isaac Eckert, of Reading; Cols. D. H. Abraham and S. A. Day, of the United States Army, and Hon. T. W. Hughes, of Pennsylvania, are at the Astor House. Judge Barkley, of Washington; Hon. J. L. Wilson, of Chicago; Hon. Henry Piatle, of Louisville; Hon. R. Hitchcock, of Ohio; Hon. John P. McDonald, of Alabama; Rev. William A. Sniveley, of Albany; and Dr. Walton, of Baltimore, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. J. H. Martindale, of Rochester, is at the Hoffman House. Hon. Nathaniel Paige, of Washington; Inspector-General Sackett, of the United States Army; Hon. J. G. Priest, of St. Louis; and Hon. G. H. Goddard, of Arkansas, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. A. V. Kautz, and Cols. Rice and Butterfield, of the United States Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Riot at Fall River—The Fire-Engines Play Upon the Crowd.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 24.—A serious riot occurred last evening in Fall River, where the spinners are on a strike. A crowd of about 1,000 assembled near Durfee Mill to assault the workmen as they came out, as was done the previous evening. The Police could not disperse the mob. One or two officers were knocked senseless with stones. The Fire Department was called, and played water upon the crowd.

WAR LETTERS.

THE CONTENDING ARMIES.

Review of Their Operations by an Ex-Officer of the Army of the Potomac—German and French Generalship Compared—The Battles of Saarbruck, Wissembourg and Woerth—The New Commander-in-Chief, Bazaine, and His Generals.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NANCY, Tuesday, Aug. 9, 1870.

"Would that night or BLUCHER would come, exclaimed WELLINGTON at Waterloo. Said the Emperor NAPOLEON, yesterday: "Give me eight days more without a battle, and I will face the German Army with 450,000 troops in line." Will Germany give France eight days of grace? I doubt it. Every day, however, the forces come crowding to the frontier. It is a curious thing to watch them, to compare the faces of the troops as I saw them ten days ago, and as I see them today. Then they were bent on a fun-loving excursion, a "devil-may-care" look was the characteristic of both private and officer. "To the Rhine!" was the echo along the lines, and it came with a careless good-humor, as if the shadow alone of a French Army was enough to make Berlin shudder. Now the tune is a different one. Now the look is sullen; the "Marseillaise" has a ring of cold steel to it, and represents rather the exasperation than the joy of France.

THE FEELING IN THE ARMY.

I may say that the pulse of the army throbs with the heart of France. It is a curious thing to watch the electric effect of army sympathy in unison with national feeling along the lines here. You scarcely find it in other countries. I never saw it in our own armies in the United States, nor yet in other countries where I have served. The great blow struck by the Crown Prince has brought the French Army to its senses, and in a military point of view is a valuable lesson to the country. The next struggle at arms will probably be the fiercest ever fought in Europe, and in view of this it may be desirable to give a few details and observations relative to the strategic positions of the forces facing each other, and to take some notice of the events which have followed in such rapid succession during the past week.

PLAN OF THE CAMPAIGN.

As to the campaign planned by the French Generals, a modification of that bequeathed by the late Minister of War, Gen. NEIL, little need be said. There are certainly no extensive lines offering an opportunity for a variety of plans. Nature herself, and the neutral frontiers of neighboring nations force both combatants to a more or less direct line of action. This, however, is more applicable to France than to Germany. It is evident that a campaign to the eastward of Strasbourg, across the Rhine, would have but little effect upon the power of United Germany, even were it possible to succeed in the occupation of the Grand Duchies of Baden and Wurtemberg and the Kingdom of Bavaria. The German power can alone be said to be broken in this contest when France holds possession of the great trunk line of railway extending from the Rhine, through Berlin, to the port of Stettin, on the Baltic. The hard work of the last week is the best answer to the question of how many campaigns has France to undertake before she accomplishes such a gigantic enterprise? There is no doubt that the French plan of campaign was to enter Germany in a direct line.

THE FIGHT AT SAARBRUCK.

Despite the observations of the English journals that the action at Saarbrück was "to give the French people something to tickle them while plans were perfecting," it was really an advance incident to the objects of the French plan of invasion, for Saarbrück is a central railroad point absolutely necessary to occupy for any direct invasion of the German territory. Rhenish Bavaria and Rhenish Prussia have a frontier of about one hundred miles bordering on France. It extends from the western banks of the Rhine to Sierck, on the border of Luxembourg, where are found the fortified lines thrown up by VAUBAN, behind which Marshal VILLARS arrested the victorious march of MARLBOROUGH. On the German side of this frontier, and a little distant from it, is a long line of railway, extending from Treves, near Luxembourg, south-east along the valley of the Saar to Saarbrück, thence in an irregular line to the eastward through Homburg, Kaiserslautern, Neustadt, to the junction of the lines which run down the Rhine, and extend to the north-east, to connect with the great system of German roads in Bavaria.

IMPORTANCE OF THE PLACE.

It is very natural that this line should be considered of the greatest strategic importance by the Germans, who could pour over it with the greatest facility the entire forces of Bavaria while from the direction of Bingen and the road from Mayence, up the Rhine, the more northern countries could pour southward their contingents. The advantages of Germany in railway communication with her French frontier are far greater than those possessed by France, to reach the German frontier. Here there is found the great secret of the superiority of force which the French Army finds on its front thus early in the history of the war. Naturally, as France provoked the struggle, and consequently knew that the war was to take place, it was expected that she would strike a terrific blow, and cross the German frontier with a dash. France expected to be able to do so—the whole world adopted the idea without studying the problem. When, however, the French Army reached the frontier, it found that united Germany could give France at least a week the advantage in time, and meet her on the frontier line with an equal number of troops. This accounts for the inactivity of the French Army, contrary to all expectation.

WHAT THE FRENCH FOUND OUT.

The Emperor found that more troops were necessary before he could really assume the offensive with the hope of making a brilliant campaign on German soil. Still, the French strategists do not appear to understand that, while "eight days" may give France a battle line of 450,000 men, the reasons above mentioned may give Germans a battle line of 600,000. When the French Emperor struck Saarbrück—the great salient angle of the German frontier line of railway I have mentioned,—he felt what there was in front of him, and knew from the light defense of the position that the German Generals meant wild work in some other quarter, where, while striking heavily, they might inflict serious injury, and defend Saarbrück at the same time.

IMPORTANCE OF RAILWAYS.

And here let me remark that the military men of Europe, although appreciating to a certain extent the great value of railway communication in a campaign, have not had sufficient experience in what may be called railway strategy to see the full value of the iron road over the old carriage roads. When campaigns are discussed in Europe, they are generally based upon the old lines followed by the Generals of the early part of this century. I know that here in the French Army you have constantly cited to you that "in the days of the French Revolution" such and such a campaign took place, "planned by our best military talent. NAPOLEON advanced by such a line; such were the dispositions of our forces made by Marshal this or that." They do not fully recognise that the strategic positions of 1800 are not those of 1870. They do not recognize that a railway does away with many topographical features once taken into account. This lesson taught to us in the United States by the severest experience, has yet to be fully learned in Europe. The campaign of Magenta and Sadowa gave them

the first realization of the truth; but a European army accepts an idea only by having it well pounded in, as witness Austria, that had her eyes opened to progress only by a terrible thrashing at Sadowa, a thrashing that she has turned to a greater advantage than if it had been a victory.

THE PRUSSIAN POSITION.

A glance at the railway map of Northern France and Southern Germany will show how splendidly posted the German troops were just as the French attempted an advance on Saarbrück. The German right rested on Saar-louis, with a thin line thrown back in the direction of Treves, but with the greater part of this wing in easy reach of the former place. Gen. von Bittenfield was in command of this wing. The centre was to the rear of Saarbrück, near Neunkirchen. The left was near Lauterbourg and Wissembourg, and troops from all directions were pouring in to prepare for the great blow meditated by the Crown Prince upon the French right under McMahon. From right to left of the German lines the communications were perfect, and it might be said that one day they might fight two-thirds of their army at Saar-louis, and the following day fight with two-thirds of their entire force in any defense they might require to make upon their left. The French Generals understood the position, and, it may be said, that it looked to them, with the 250,000 men under their command, that it was one not to be attacked with impunity.

FRANCE TO TAKE THE OFFENSIVE.

Several councils of war took place with reference to it at Metz. It appeared that, at these councils, there was hesitation and great uncertainty as to the measures to be undertaken to force the formidable line. I am assured that they never dreamed for a moment that the Germans intended to act upon the offensive. It was taken for granted that Germany had conceded the initiative to France as a right, and that German patience could not be worked up to the point of launching an army across the frontier to meet French *elan* half way. In the meantime, while the German Army had its right refused, and its centre and left preparing for the hot work of the heights of Saarbrück and for Wissembourg and Woerth, the French line had its right, under McMahon, resting on Haguenau, the centre on the south and west of Bitsche, while the left, also with its flank refused, lay to the south of Saarbrück, with Frossard's command pushed to the front. The connection between McMahon's corps and right of the French centre was very imperfect, for the hills or low mountains of the Vosges did not offer the same advantages of communication that presented themselves along the rest of the French lines.

SAARBRUCK, WISSEMBOURG, AND WOERTH.

Such was approximatively the positions of the great contending armies when the French struck the light blow at Saarbrück. The retort on the part of the Germans was a sharp one, and when it came, at Wissembourg, it opened the eyes not only of the army but of Paris, which was thunderstruck that the recoil of Saarbrück should fall at Wissembourg, so far distant. The French had no time given to them to pass more troops through the defiles of the Vosges. It was a case where the army corps of McMahon had to stand the brunt of whatever force the enemy chose to throw against it. A few divisions from the corps of Canrobert and de Failly were, in hot haste, sent to McMahon's assistance, but they availed but little, and only seemed to prolong for a time a desperate fight against great odds. The Crown Prince, doubtless, had eighty thousand troops under his command at Woerth, while McMahon, at the most, numbered fifty thousand. The latter were, however, well posted, and only retired when the battle was hopelessly lost. To some extent the retreat was a route, when the regiments broke into disorder and lost all semblance of organization. The first news we had at Nancy was that the corps of McMahon was retreating on Bitsche, but it appears that this was a movement requiring more time than McMahon had at his disposal, with a bold enemy prosecuting him with merciless energy. Moreover, to retreat on Bitsche was to uncover the Strasbourg and Paris road, and give the Crown Prince the chance of completely doubling up the French right, and throwing it in confusion upon the centre. This would have entirely wrecked the French Army, and would have made the stronghold of Metz the only salvation against a complete route by being struck on the left flank by the magnificent army of Prince Frederick Charles, now facing the French centre.

DESPERATE POSITION OF THE FRENCH.

The French right must now hold to the passes of the Vosges with desperate tenacity, or the Crown Prince will yet accomplish what appears to be his great object—the turning of the French right. Yesterday the German centre was facing Metz at St. Avold, with their advance thrown a little forward. The German Army appears to occupy much the same line which the French occupied a few days ago, although the tactical disposition of its corps is different. It is feared here that the Crown Prince may at any moment, by his superior railway communications, be able to mass a sufficient number of troops to cut the railway from Strasbourg to Paris, and force a passage along its line through the Vosges, and, debouching with his victorious troops into the beautiful valley of the Moselle, march on Nancy. To defend this anticipated movement, immense bodies of men are pouring into Nancy and marching to the front. They appear to swarm in over the road from Paris, and are pushed to the north or to the south-east as they may be detailed, either to the corps in front of Metz or to the lines to the eastward. They are determined to make a most desperate fight of it, and although the late battles have thrown their gasconade a little into the shade, they now go forward to defend France instead of to attack Germany. Your readers will recognize how much this means to a Frenchman.

RESULTS OF A FRENCH DEFEAT.

If the French right be again beaten, you may expect a withdrawal of the French Army from its present lines. It cannot afford to give a great decisive contest on the right, and hold the left again inactive in front of Metz; for this would subject it to the loss of almost its entire force, in case of defeat. The French left rests today on Metz, as upon a support all needful. If they can bring the enemy to battle near St. Avold a few days hence, it will, undoubtedly, be the best thing possible; but I fear they cannot do it. The German Generals are too wise to let slip the splendid chance of seizing the Paris railway from Strasbourg, and forcing the French Army in this manner back into the heart of France to the defense of the capital, rather than the defense of the frontier.

M'MAHON'S POSITION.

Gen. McMahon is at Saverne, watching his dashing foe. He is sixty-five miles from Metz in a direct line, and about ninety by the most direct road communication. The whole French Army may be said to lie in a curve to the southward, between Saverne and Metz. The position of the French Army could not well be worse. If the Crown Prince strikes McMahon's First Corps again, and Prince Frederick Charles and the victorious von Steinmetz, with their enthusiastic forces, press down upon the French centre through the plains of Lorraine, it will require much better generalship than the French have yet shown to resist the onslaught. All day Friday last Prince Frederick Charles was pressing toward the southward from Kaiserslautern with the finest, best equipped, and most numerous of all the German Armies. Friday night there were over fifty thousand men between Kaiserslautern and Boland coming south from Mayence. The German force actually in the field must be about four hundred thousand men. There is no doubt, even in the minds of French officers here, that Germany can place more available force on her frontier than France can possibly bring to bear upon it; while the German forces can be supplied to greater advantage, and move with greater facilities over the railway lines.

DISAFFECTION AMONG THE FRENCH.

The dissatisfaction of the French Army and of France with its commanders is loud and deep. We have almost arrived at the pitch reached in the French Revolution of 1792, when for a French General to lose a battle was equivalent to the actual loss of his head. The army well attributes its disasters to the bad plans of its Generals. Lebœuf, one of Napoleon's military parasites, goes into disgrace to give place to Bazaine, while the telegraph tells me that Paris is overturning the Ollivier Cabinet, and that wild work is threatened by the ever-bold and talented Radical Party of the "Left."

GEN. BAZAINE.

Francois Achille Bazaine is well known in the United States as the officer who replaced Forey in Mexico. He is fifty-nine years of age, rather stout, and with the head of a cunning soldier. He is the only French Marshal now prominent who found his baton in his knapsack. He comes from a military family, but has more administrative than purely military capacity. He is good at politics and scheming. He would have made a better and more important mark in history had he been brought up a merchant, if one may judge from his history in Mexico, for his mercantile agents from Vera Cruz to Mazatlan could always undersell every other house in Mexico. This, however, was not surprising, when it is considered that French war transports charged no freight on Bazaine's goods, which also passed the Custom-houses in a manner most detrimental to the revenues of Maximilian. Gen. Trochu, I learn, is to be Bazaine's Chief of Staff. Herein I find the only redemption for French military operations; for I have not a particle of faith in Bazaine himself, whose military head will possibly be lopped off within thirty days in the same summary manner that heads disappear here in times of excitement. Trochu may redeem him, for Trochu is universally recognized in the army as its ablest officer.

GEN. TROCHU.

Louis Jules Trochu is fifty-five years of age, and while a good officer, holds the rare combination of being a good orator and writer at the same time. He has great energy, and that iron constitution necessary to a good soldier. His eyes are small, quick and clear. He has both good and bad points, is revengeful and generous at the same time; his bold, frank and intelligent face is rather attractive to all who come in contact with him. He has a promising chance for the general command of the French Army when Bazaine disappears. When Charles V. retired from the siege of Metz in 1553, after ten months of fruitless effort to overthrow the defense of the Duke de Guise, he exclaimed, "Fortune is a woman; she favors the young." Guise was at this time thirty years of age. It might be well for the French people if they would exclaim the same about their own Generals, who are, despite their great military experience, a drag rather than a directing force of the French Army. Bazaine is fifty-nine; Lebœuf, just toppled over, is sixty-one; Canrobert, who struck for fortune and glory by the side of Louis Napoleon at Bayonne, is sixty-one; Montauban is seventy-four—his Dukedom of Palikao comes from his 60,000,000 francs plundered from the Orientals, and paid into the French Treasury; Frossard is sixty-three, McMahon sixty-two, Failly sixty-two and Felix Douay fifty-two years of age.

FRENCH GENERALS TOO OLD.

You must agree with me that most all this material is too old to keep pace with French demands for activity in such a war as this. It is little to predict that if the war lasts six months, but few of them will be foremost in the eyes of the military world. I may make an exception of Felix Douay, who was Bazaine's right-hand man in Mexico, and who is of great ability, and a noble, fine soldier, commanding much admiration.

EFFECTS OF THE BATTLE OF WOERTH.

The excitement existing in Paris over the partial defeat of the French Army at Woerth, has acted badly on the troops. It shows a lack of confidence in the army by the people, which has its reciprocal effect, and makes the army doubt the support of the people. One thing certain, Napoleon finds himself playing a heavy stake, with his crown for a dice-box. I doubt if he now dare to return to Paris without a victory to usher him into its fortifications. Rumors of great movements are coming in all the time, but nothing is sufficiently certain to write about.... Before this letter reaches you, the telegraph must announce a great series of battles. There is but one hope for the French Army, and that is to make a desperate effort to resume the offensive. If it give time for the Germans to take advantage of their recent successes, you will have the French Revolution over again. A crown lost, a Committee of Safety, the Republic, a people driven to desperation, a magnificent military effort, a rolling back of the German tide to its own frontier, and then peace.

AN EX-OFFICER OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

ON THE FRENCH SIDE.

Notes From Paris—The People Arming—Ireland's Enthusiasm for the French—The Losses in Recent Engagements.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Aug. 10, 1870.

Your Paris correspondent must pardon me if I trespass for the moment upon his domain. For the moment, the interest of the war centres in Paris. Three days ago she celebrated a victory yet to be won—being won perhaps while I am writing. Yesterday the Legislature met amid vast crowds, held in check by a strong military force. The address of the Ministry was scarcely listened to. Jules Favre proposed to remove the Emperor from the command of the army, to form a committee of public safety, to arm all citizens; proposed, in short, a revolution. M. de Cassaignac proposed to hand Jules Favre and his supporters over to a Court-martial to be shot. "Will you have us shot?" cried the Opposition. "Seulemont!" was the cool reply of the Duc de Grammont. "That's all!" And there arose such a storm as one seldom sees even in a French Assembly. It ended however, in a vote of want of confidence and the formation of a new Ministry.

THE FRENCH FORCES.

There are forty thousand troops in Paris. Marines and artillerymen are arriving from the unthreatened sea-board, and a few days will make all ready for a siege—as if there were any real danger. For the Prussians must first defeat the Army of the Rhine and take the frontier fortresses. They have, it is true, badly handled and driven back two out of five corps of the army. They have taken some hundreds of prisoners and a great booty—the military chest of Marshal McMahon, eagles, colors, guns, and even six of the famous *mitrailleuses*, of which, it seems, they have besides a few of their own. But their own losses have been very heavy, they have had the advantage of overwhelming numbers, and the greater advantage, it would seem, of a strange want of strategy and secrecy on the part of the French commanders. It is said that while the French have entirely failed in obtaining accurate information of the numbers and movements of the enemy, the Prussians have plenty of spies everywhere—hundreds here in Paris constantly telegraphing to England about their uncles, aunts and cousins, and all sorts of innocent persons and things, which read quite differently when they have got round through Belgium or England to Germany, and there is an angry demand that every Prussian shall be expelled from France. It would be much better for the army to guard its secrets.

ENTHUSIASM AND UNITY OF THE PEOPLE.

My opinion is that these checks, and even disasters, at the beginning, are not misfortunes for those who suffer them. It may even be that they are the result of strategic combinations. They do not affect, or, rather, they have improved, the *morale* of the nation. They bring out all the courage and devotion of the people. Even the light-hearted, pleasure-loving Parisians have become more firm and serious. The turbulent students of the Quartier Latin are volunteering. Large manufacturers are arming their workmen at their own expense, and going to lead them against the enemy, leaving their wives and daughters to attend to business at home. Some journalists are angry because the French did not invade Germany. It is not clear that a campaign on French territory is not an advantage. With two or three millions of Frenchmen in arms, there will not be an easy road to Paris, and it would be a still harder one back again. Even an undisputed march would take twenty days; and think of investing Paris! The Emperor has been advised by his Generals to return. His answer was "death or victory." I do not, as an impartial neutral, find myself quite able to appreciate the expression. I like much better what he said of the war—that it would be long and difficult. If he has the firmness to seize the rule of affairs and hold it with a strong hand, he will do what France needs and requires. The late Ministry has been swept away by the Prussian artillery. Paris is, and needs to be under martial law. A constitutional Government and an opposition may be all very well in times of peaceful progress; but in war there must be a Government, and one that will make itself obeyed. If the whole people are united in the support of such a Government so much the better; and I am not sure that what is necessary for war may not also be useful in peace.

THE IRISH FOR FRANCE.

Ireland, I see, is as enthusiastic for the French as ever; and its Press talks more boldly of its nationality. Why should England defend the independence of Belgium and deny self-government to Ireland, which has natural, not artificial boundaries? There is no militia to be called out in Ireland—the Irish are not to be trusted with arms. The military authorities are busy, and guns are being mounted to defend the mouth of the Thames—against whom? Not Prussia certainly. A Channel pilot, it seems, took the French fleet through the Straits of Dover. The Prussian Government demands that he be punished, but Trinity House refuses to prosecute.

LOSSES IN RECENT ENGAGEMENTS.

From the best information I can gather, the losses in the recent engagements were so serious for those who claim the victory, that they may be considered as drawn battles. The Prussians were in no condition to pursue their advantages. The French retired upon strong positions, and have had time to make new dispositions and receive heavy reinforcements. But I forget how vain are such speculations when the results must already have reached you. In the meantime, Paris sings the Marseillaise.

MONADNOCK.

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN.

Great Changes Wrought by the War—The Sick and Wounded of Both Armies—Care of Them by the People—Patriotism of the Soldiers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, Wednesday, Aug. 10, 1870.

Frankfort forms a central point for railway communication between the Northern and Southern States of Germany, the highway, as it were, to the principal Spas; in fact the half-way house between Berlin and Paris. The hotels and railroad depots of the city have ever served as a place of rendezvous to all comers. Invalids, pleasure-seekers, Alpine explorers, gamblers and *demi monde* of every nation formed at all times a gay and motley crowd. But, alas! what change has come over the scene! The trains to Homburg and Wiesbaden have ceased to run, and the more primitive mode of conveyance is now in use between those places. The railroad depots are closed. On the other hand the greatest excitement prevails at the depot of the Main-Neckar Road—*i. e.*, the road leading to Mayence, Mannheim, &c., &c. The excitement, however, is not occasioned by the gay and animated crowd we were wont to meet in former seasons.

THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

Ever since Sunday trains have been coming in at regular intervals from two to three hours, loaded with sick and wounded. The melancholy spectacle which I have witnessed will long cling to the recollections associated with this unhappy war, if, indeed, it can ever be effaced, for these scenes strike deeper into our memory than witnessing of the carnage itself. The trains bring us indiscriminately Frenchmen, Prussians, or Bavarians, wounded either at the battle of Wissembourg or at Woerth. The Bavarians are sent either to Hanan or Wurzburg; the French partly to Homburg, where large hospitals have been provided. The Prussians go on to Cassel; they all belong, more or less, to the Eleventh Army Corps, composed of Hessians. A few of the wounded, whose homes are at or near Frankfort, of course remain, and also those where further fatigue by travel might prove fatal. Most of the men on reaching Frankfort have had twenty-four hours' travel, and require medical or surgical attention. The inhabitants of this wealthy city had formed at the outset a committee for the purpose of furnishing refreshments to troops passing through on their way to the seat of war. The same gentlemen have assumed the responsibility of affording medical and other assistance to the sick and wounded. They have in all haste formed into a sanitary corps, divided into squads of twelve men, with a captain. Three or more squads attend at the depot on the arrival of each train, and, with the assistance of all medical aid the city can afford, nothing is left undone to make the men comfortable, and to alleviate their sufferings as much as possible, the ladies attending to furnish coffee, or cold and soothing drinks. The wounds of the men are washed and dressed when required, and lint and bandages are furnished; sticks to those who are for the time deprived of the use of a leg or a foot. Having volunteered my services, I was readily accepted and enrolled. It gave me an opportunity, of which I would otherwise have been deprived, to observe that nothing was left undone which kindness and thoughtfulness could suggest. French and Germans, all were treated alike; indeed, if one received a preference over another, it was always in favor of a Frenchman. Among the wounded, were, so far, not many desperate cases, though it is more than probable that they are kept back, or sent to hospitals in Baden or Wurtemberg, rather than let the men suffer from from heat on the cars. As a remarkable feature, I would mention that wounds in the feet, and below the knee, seemed to preponderate. To judge from what I saw, there must have been forty to fifty per cent., while from thirty to forty per cent. had been wounded either in the head, shoulder or arms, a good few cases in the abdomen. The battle having been fought on French ground, it is reasonable to suppose that the larger portion of their wounded have been removed to their own homes, and that the French wounded sent down here are composed of casualties which occurred during the earlier part of the day, or include the more desperate cases. Among a batch of fifteen or twenty French officers of various grades, I counted at least two cases which I fear must prove fatal. With the exception of a few officers, who appeared retired and reticent, they were chatty and gay, as far as circumstances would permit.

POST-OFFICE CARDS.

Two or three gentlemen of the Sanitary Committee were detailed to distribute Post-office cards, by means of which the men are enabled to communicate with their friends. This is a most acceptable arrangement. It is an innovation lately introduced by the German Post-office authorities, and I have taken the liberty some time ago to draw the attention of the Postmaster-General at Washington to the subject. It dispenses with the necessity of asking for paper and envelopes, as these cards may be carried in everybody's pocket-book. On the printed side you fill up address and destination, and on the reverse any message you may desire to communicate. These open letters are forwarded gratis for soldiers through the "*Feldpost.*" I made it my business on several occasions to go among the Frenchmen. They gave me the address of their friends, which I noted on the card, merely writing on the reverse side: "Slightly wounded; fear nothing; I am taken care of." The gratitude of some of these men was most touching. I am not given much to romance, but I confess I had to restrain myself. All were highly elated at the idea that they had thus the means of telling their friends that they were still among the living. One poor fellow, in particular, impressed me with the necessity of being accurate in putting down the address of his widowed mother, at Lyons. Among another batch I found two youngsters, who said that so precipitate had been their departure they had not time to communicate with their friends on leaving the garrison. They were nearly frantic with joy when they learnt what I had done for some of their comrades, and, as a matter of course, were ready to do for these likewise. The Germans, of course, had more facility to obtain what they wanted. Moreover, it was quite evident that they considered themselves recipients of attention they were justly entitled; the Frenchmen, on the other hand, being prisoners of war. There are some ugly stories afloat in regard to atrocities committed by Turcos. I heard some very strong language expressed on the subject. Looking upon the whole as a mere *canard*, I pass by the subject. In the meantime I was assured by a Prussian officer that "no quarter" would be given hereafter to black men. It would be difficult for me to reiterate the wild language and the indignation expressed against the French in consequence of bringing these Algerian soldiers into the field.

LUPUS.

The Royal Family and Its Connection—Who is to Blame for the War?—Character of the Soldiers of Both Armies—The Result of the War.

From Our Special Correspondent.

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, Thursday, Aug. 11, 1870.

The King of Prussia is still hale and hearty; he enjoys excellent health, but it must be remembered that he has passed "three score and ten." With his demise, the reins of Government must pass into the hands of Frederick William, his son. This Prince is married to a sister of Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, who in due course of time will occupy the throne of England. The Princess of Wales, future Queen of England, is a sister to the heir presumptive of the crown of Denmark. A second sister will hereafter appear as Empress of Russia, while a brother occupies the throne of Greece. Thus the Sovereigns of England, Russia, Prussia, Denmark and Greece will form, at no distant period, a nice little family circle, and the party would have received an important addition by placing on the Spanish throne Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, closely connected with the Prussian dynasty, a brother to the reigning Prince of Roumania, and at the same time brother-in-law to the King of Portugal and the King of the Belgians. Have these family arrangements influenced the mind of the French Emperor? Some think not, and point to the fact, that while family dissensions are of common occurrence in private life, the existence of consanguinity among the Sovereigns of Europe would prove baneful to their private interests. On the other hand, it is contended that common danger will always prove a motive power sufficiently strong to produce a unit in all its bearings on leading questions. Each of your readers will naturally draw his own inferences from these observations. The truth is, the people know, as yet, little or nothing of this affair. Under the circumstances, to exonerate either party from blame, or to throw the whole weight of responsibility on the other, would be unfair. Both sides, France as well as Prussia, claim justification. To take up any one-sided argument would be unfair. Again, it would seem more than probable that the ultimate result of the contest will rebound on the aggressor, whosoever that may prove to be. Deep disappointment may follow in the wake of a victory. The matter of cause and effect may be directly reversed, and the winner may ultimately find out that the attainment of the object was directly opposed to what he had hoped or desired. He may be reminded of the epitaph of the hypochondriac, who, though well in health, was not easy until he had quacked himself into his grave.

THE SOLDIERS OF THE CONTENDING ARMIES.

It has been my privilege to see on the 22d and 23d July the French regiments of Guards march out of Paris, and again on the 29th July I witnessed the Prussian Guards leaving Berlin. No troops could have been in finer condition, and the sight on either side was equally impressive in the highest degree. They are now standing face to face between Metz and the Prussian frontier, each sighing for victory, and wishing that,

"If to-morrow's sun be thine,
With double lustre shall it shine."

Just three years ago the contest between some of these regiments appeared in a milder and more pleasing form. During the International Exhibition, in 1867, an opportunity was given of testing which side had attained the highest standard among their musical bands. Visitors to Paris recall with infinite pleasure the great international concerts, where the military bands of various nations had gathered, eager to test their superior merits, and to compete for a prize generously offered by the French nation. If I am not mistaken, the final struggle was laying between the Garde de Paris and the Fifty-ninth Regiment of Prussians. All this seems now forgotten. Though it seems only like yesterday, not a vestige remains of the mutual vows of friendship made three years ago, and which were intended, nay, given and taken, as a bond of everlasting unity. The concert of today is of another kind. The same troops are now called upon to show the world the relative superiority either of the Chassepot or of the needle-gun. They are bid by their officers to load and reload with strange industry—they must make all possible haste to kill and maim each other, as though their lives depended upon the quantity of the slaughter they can get through in some given space of time.

"With fire and sword the country round
Was wasted far and wide.
* * * *
"But things like that you know must be
After a famous victory."

WHAT CAN BE GAINED BY THE WAR.

It is a harrowing thought that the poet's description of Blenheim, which we are taught to look upon as belonging to another age, should, *mutatis mutandis*, be handed down to our children. And probably like old Kaspar, when asked what good come of it at last, the answer will be: Why, that I cannot tell. What, indeed, can be gained on either side? The French, if victorious, might have had the chance of possessing themselves of the Rhenish provinces. It is probable this might have been accomplished two or three weeks ago. At the present moment it is a matter of moral impossibility. French Armies can now be kept at a respectable distance. Moreover, if ever they had succeeded to reach the Rhine, they would not have been suffered to remain in those regions for any length of time. On the other hand, what can the Prussians gain? If victorious, will they claim Alsace? I am unwilling to believe it. Alsace has been a French province ever since 1681. If the Prussian Armies continue to be victorious, it is quite evident that the French Emperor cannot hold his own any longer, and under the circumstances the prophecies of the First Napoleon, that Europe would either become Muscovite, or Republican, may be realized at no very distant date. With the downfall of the Empire, the Republic would be introduced in France. Spain would follow suit at once. Garibaldi, Mazzini, and other Italian patriots, would hardly remain idle, and Italy would adopt Republican institutions. The question is would Germany be able to withstand the pressure coming from without? I do not for a moment doubt that all these events, or rather the probabilities thereof, have been duly considered by Count Bismarck. And, if this be so, it cannot be his interest to see the Emperor Napoleon humiliated.

Can there be Peace?

From the New-York Standard, Aug. 24.

The well-meaning but excitable newspapers, who have insisted upon regarding the part taken by Prussia in this war as that of a self-sacrificing champion of liberty, are now giving indications that the time has come to make peace. Some of the suggestions upon which peace is to be proclaimed are original and striking. The *Tribune* allows a correspondent to advance this bold theory:

"Since France is so revolutionary and such a disturber of the peace of Europe, why would it not be well for the Great Powers to divide France between them?"

We presume that the *Tribune* has thrown this suggestion into the form of a letter for the purpose of feeling public opinion in this country. The suggestion that France could be divided has the merit of consistency at least. The division of Poland, in which Prussia (we presume in the interest of liberty and nationality) took so prominent a part, was accomplished so successfully, that it is only fair that the *Tribune* should draw the proper conclusion from that event, and insist that the same regard for liberty and free government which dictated the partition treaty should control the statesmanship of Prussia and the other Great Powers in their treatment of France.

If there is any attainable authority on the history of the French people within the reach of the editors of the *Tribune* they might give their readers an interesting chapter, detailing the former experiments of the "Great Powers" in controlling this "revolutionary" France. Since no information on that subject seems to have reached them, we may be pardoned for mentioning one or two facts.

When France had endured for 500 years the tyranny of the old Bourbon system, a tyranny that brought with it poverty, ignorance and famine, engendered every conceivable form of debauchery and crime among the aristocracy and entailed wretchedness upon the people—the Bastile, the *Parc au Cerf*, the octroi duties, taxes upon salt, bread and travel—its citizens revolted and proclaimed a republic just as we, in America, when we felt the injustice of English legislation. France, awakened from its oppression, fell into the excesses of revolution, and was like the blind man who saw men as trees walking. Whatever that revolution may have shown in terror and tragedy, beneath it all there was a sublime manifestation of self-denial and courage and patriotism which no people in the world has ever excelled.

It was then proposed to suppress this "revolutionary France," this "disturber of the peace!" Armies were sent to accomplish that purpose, and shoeless, hungry, ragged France drove combined Europe across her borders, and for twenty years not only held it at bay, but marched its soldiers into every European capital, with the exception of London. This interference on the part of the "Great Powers" created more debt, imposed more taxes, sacrificed more lives, and, taken altogether, was perhaps the most disastrous experiment that ever was attempted by King or Cabinet. In the end, France was the great nation that she always has been, and, as the London *Times* recently remarked, powerful enough to be the "arbiter of the destinies of Europe."

The victories of the Germans have been incessant and decisive. So were the victories of the Germans under the Duke of Brunswick when they marched to the rescue of King Louis and his Court. A single battle compelled them to retreat from France, as history records, reduced to a deplorable state, "dysentery and famine making great inroads upon them." The campaign of 1814 showed what France could do even when more embarrassed than she is today. In that campaign Paris was taken, but only at a price so terrible that the victorious Powers have not yet recovered from their loss.

History is full of suggestive reflections upon the subject of dividing France as the "disturber of the peace of Europe." In the interest of national freedom we feel confident that out of any such experiment a new republic will rise, with all the glory of the old one, but chastened by its experience. We therefore sincerely trust that "the Great Powers" of Europe will demand a peace upon the basis indicated by the *Tribune*. The end will be, we are confident, not only a republic in France, but republicanism all over Europe.

In this advanced age France and England and Austria and Prussia are too free, too great, to be hampered and embarrassed in their progress by a monarchical system which drains the resources of the country and keeps the Continent on the constant verge of war. The truth about this war is that Hohenzollern and Bonaparte are alike the enemies of mankind. Peace will not be peace, unless the system of standing armies and hereditary dynasties, conscription and arbitrary taxation, and vain struggles to maintain rivers and mountain ranges as boundary lines are abolished. France is great and Germany is great! In the eyes of Providence they are brothers. Europe is large enough for them. What they want is fraternity, peace, and mutual confidence!

The outside interference of "the Great Powers" is a suggestion worthy of the tyranny of the feudal ages.

BLASTING AT HALLET'S POINT.

Complaints of Criminal Carelessness on the Part of the Government Officials—An Injunction Sought—Fatal Wounding of a Workman—The People in Terror.

The progress made in the removal of the obstructions at Hallet's Point is very slow, indeed, as the drilling has to be done now entirely by hand. The mine is about sixty feet in diameter, and from it, in a semi-circular form, six "headings," dignified with the names of Gens. Humphreys, Newton, Sherman, Grant, McClellan and Franklin, are being cut under the water. The base of the mine itself is about twenty feet deep, but it is designed to make make it ten feet deeper. In a few days the steam drilling-machine will be lowered into the mine, and more rapid progress will then be made. The work, however, will hardly be completed, it is said, within five years. Three gangs of thirty men each, working eight hours, are kept steadily employed day and night, but in such hard rock they cannot accomplish much.

Great carelessness is manifested in the blasting operations, and the people living or doing business in the vicinity of the Point are kept in constant dread for their lives, owing to the pieces of rock that fall so thick and fast about their places. These pieces weigh from five to seventy-five pounds, and are hurled from seventy-five to five hundred feet distant. The explosions, too, are sometimes so heavy that the houses are shaken. The oil works of Messrs. Stuber & Co., which are nearest to the scene of operations, suffer most. This firm had been obliged under the management of Capt. Pierce, to suspend business for about a year, because they could not get men willing to risk their lives thus foolishly. When Mr. Reitheimer took charge of the mining, trusting to his assurances, they repaired their works and resumed the manufacture of oil; but they will have to stop work again unless the Courts interfere to protect them. They have placed the matter in the hands of Judge Beach, who expects in a few days to procure an injunction against the careless Government officials.

The fires have to be kept continually burning in the oil-stills, day and night, and must be carefully watched, so that a steady uniform heat may be preserved during the distilling process, and to guard against explosions. On Saturday last, the still-man, who lives adjacent to the works, and but 195 feet distant from the mine, had a narrow escape from death or maiming. While renewing his fires a fifteen pound piece of rock crushed through the frame side of the still-house, and fell within a foot of where he stood. His family are obliged to keep within doors to escape death and danger, so rapidly and thick do the rock missiles fall around their dwelling.

Another heavy piece of rock broke in the side of the office, 192 feet from the mine, and the book-keeper was saved by a stout plank which intervened between him and the stone. A few days ago another piece, weighing seventy-five pounds, after having been hurled 500 feet in the air, was buried two feet in the ground, from whence it was taken by Mr. Stuber, who still preserves it as a mute witness against the careless miners. Should a piece of rock fall upon and break any of the still-connecting pipes so as to admit air to the oil, a conflagration would ensue that nothing could suppress until it had exhausted itself. A short time ago the faucet of the crude petroleum tank was maliciously broken off, and seventy gallons of the liquid floated and soaked away into the mine, only seventy-six feet distant, where it became ignited, and blazed away next day until it was consumed. Stuber & Co. have $60,000 invested in their oil works, and they are naturally indignant that their rights should not be better respected, especially when, according to Mr. Reitheimer, a pebble need not be allowed to escape from the mine or headings.

But this carelessness sometimes becomes fatal to the workmen themselves. On Monday, a man named Wallace had his skull fractured and his collar-bone and several ribs broken by a heavy timber which fell on him. He was removed to his boarding-house, and surgical aid procured, but on Tuesday he was sent to hospital, and his recovery is considered doubtful.

The Drake Estate—Meeting of the Supposed Heirs.

A meeting of the supposed heirs to the estate of Sir Francis Drake in England, was held, yesterday, at the Brandreth House, in this City, to hear the report of Dr. Beckwith, of Philadelphia, who has been engaged for some time past in trying to trace out the line of descent so far as to substantiate the claim of the American family of Drakes to the inheritance. There was quite a large attendance, numbering seventy-five or more, well-dressed people, two-thirds of whom were ladies. Dr. Beckwith read a very lengthy report, giving the results of his investigations into the records of the Drake family in this country and their supposed connection with Sir Francis. The conclusion of the matter was, that a break had been discovered in the chain of descent, which, without further research, would leave the claim of the American heirs unestablished; but the doctor was of the opinion that the gap could be supplied by continuing the investigation, and he was confident that the American Drakes were the lineal descendants and the rightful heirs of the property, which is valued at several millions of pounds, and lies principally in Devonshire, England. The heirs in this country are scattered over many States, but the larger number reside in New-Jersey, New-York and New-England. Dr. Beckwith presented a financial report giving the expenses attending his investigations, from which it appeared that he had spent nearly $400 more than he had received, and, as he said he was not interested to the amount of a penny in the claim, he declined to proceed any further in his researches, unless he was reimbursed and his future expenses guaranteed. The report appeared to give general satisfaction, and was unanimously adopted, and, on motion, a subscription was taken up to continue the effort to substantiate the claim, after which the meeting adjourned.

The Central Bank Failure—A Deficiency of $300,000.

An examination of the affairs of the Central Bank, Brooklyn, has developed the fact that it is deeply and, indeed, hopelessly involved. It is now officially announced that the stockholders will lose not only the amount of their stock, in all $200,000, but as much again, and then the depositors will be compelled to suffer a loss of twenty-five per cent. at least, on their deposits. Things, however, may turn out to be even worse than that should the rumors now current prove true, namely, that many of the securities are good for nothing. President Pruyn, who held $50,000 of the stock, declares that he will not be able to meet the liabilities, and several other gentlemen, who held about $25,000 of it, claim to be in a similar position. The indignation excited among the merchants and mechanics who had placed their surplus funds in this institution is of the most intense character. Not a few talk of having the President arrested for swindling. In dealing with depositors it is noticeable that the United States Government has had its deposits, $30,000, refunded. Why this distinction should be made, the less favored do not understand. Altogether it is becoming more clear every day, the dissatisfied depositors say, that the funds of the bank have been gambled away on Wall-street. Among other peculiarities connected with this failure, it is remarkable that not a single joint meeting has yet been held of the stockholders and depositors, although the latter are clamoring for one, so that they may get some positive information on the condition of affairs.

SUBMARINE CABLES.

Some New Facts with Regard to Them—Where They Are—Their Number, and Length—Other Interesting Details.

In these days, despite the mail facilities which all enjoy, the demand for a speedier method of transmitting intelligence has become universal—a demand which fortunately the genius of the age is able to supply. The telegraph has become, therefore, an important and essential feature in all lands and climes. While but a short time ago it was a costly means of transmitting information, and restricted in its operations to comparatively narrow limits, today it girdles the world, and telegraph poles and wires are scattered all over the land. With an increase of its facilities prices have come down to a somewhat reasonable figure, and both the poor and the rich are now enabled to speak with the voice of Jove if they wish to. Every branch of industry has profited by these increased facilities, and no one can accurately estimate the advantages bestowed on men by the discovery and extensive use of the electric telegraph. Armies move at the click of the operator's hammer, and friends converse across oceans as though they were in the same room. At first land wires were the rule, and not until 1851 was the idea of a submarine cable carried into practical execution. Since then the obvious wants of commerce have demanded a greater extent of submarine cables throughout the world. There are already 22,000 miles in active operation, with 27,000 miles of wire. There are 20,828 miles of cable further proposed and under contract. For the former a capital of about $40,000,000 has been expended; for the latter an additional capital is demanded of $45,000,000. A late number of the *Banker's Magazine*, to which we are indebted for most of the facts in this article, says, the success of submarine lines being once demonstrated, the demands of commerce for extended systems of submarine telegraphs, are beyond anticipation. As this question is now occupying attention, and much exaggeration and misapprehension exist, it will be instructive to analyze the subject in its present condition, and the more so as English and foreign capital combined is about to complete a circumterrestrial telegraphic communication.

Firstly, the commercial view of the question: Can the existing tariff be so reduced that the benefits of the system will be much more extended than at present? And will this reduced tariff be remunerative? An average commercial message is calculated to be composed of thirty words. Skillful operators can attain a working speed of sixteen words per minute. Of course, upon extended lines differences of longitude render active operations throughout the day feasible, this continuous work being carried on by relays of electricians. But the intervals of transmission and receipt, &c., of messages being considered, the working day is practically reduced to twenty hours. In this period 600 messages can be transmitted. These, charged at the Atlantic Cable tariff, would show a return of $18,000; and allowing 300 working days to the year, one Trans-atlantic conductor, for example, would yield an annual profit of $5,400,000. We leave the deduction to be formed from the above answer to the two questions recorded in the foregoing paragraph. Such facts should be words of confidence to the community where practice has proved the practicability of laying submarine cables. In an interesting table of sub marine cables for 1870, we find the following statistics:

Number of cables laid 64
Length of cables, in statute miles 22,007
Miles of insulated wire 27,402
First cable laid in 1851—Dover to Calais .... 27 miles
Last cable laid in 1870—Aden to Suez .... 1,419 miles
Longest cable—Brest to St. Pierre .... 3,014 miles
Shortest cable—Across mouths of Danube .... 3 miles
Cable with most condudctors—Denmark to Great Belt, 9 conductors.
Cables with fewest conductors—Thirty-eight with one conductor.

LIST OF CABLES UNDER CONTRACT TO BE LAID.

Name of Company.	Places from and to which Cables are to be laid.	Length of Cable in stat. miles	When to be completed.
Falmouth, Gibraltar, & Malta...	Porthcurno, near Penzance, to Gibraltar....	1,669	
	Gibraltar to Malta	1,195	May, 1870
Cuba Submarine....	Santiago de Cuba Batabana, Cuba.	630	May, 1870
Jersey and Guernsey	England to Jersey and Guernsey.	116	May, 1870
Gt. Northern, China and Japan Extension Co.	Posietta to Shanghai..............	1,400	
	And Shanghai to Hong Kong.....	1,283	July, 1870
West India & Panama	Cuba through W. India Islands to Surinam, with a branch to Panama..............	2,975	July, 1870
Marseilles, Algiers, & Malta.....	Marseilles, Algiers & Malta.....	1,006	Aug., 1870
Panama & South Pacific.....	Panama to Tumbez, in Peru......	1,283	1870
British Indian Extension....	Galle to Singapore via Pehang and Malacca.........	2,049	1870
China Submarine....	From a Station in the Straits of Malacca, of the British Indian Extension line, to Hong Kong.....	1,913	
	And Hong Kong to Shanghai......	1,166	June, 1871
Calcutta & Singapore.	Calcutta to Singapore, via Penang and Malacca.....	2,129	1871
British Australia......	Singapore to Batavia..............	657	
	South Eastern extremity of Java to Port Darwin..	1,357	1871
	Total miles..	20,828	

Dr. Carnochan Arrested on a Charge of Piracy.

In the Supreme Court of Kings County, before Judge Pratt, yesterday, an application was made by Judge Troy for an order for the arrest of John M. Carngchan, Health Officer of New-York, and Kennith Reed, his assistant, at the suit of James F. Pendergast and Chas. H. Pendergast, for domages arising out of the alleged piratical seizure of the schooner *Wavelet* at Harbeck's store, on the night of Aug. 10. The circumstances attending this seizure were published at the time it occurred. The vessel, after waiting a couple of days in quarantine, went to Perth Amboy and discharged her cargo; then came back and anchored off the stores named. Dr. Carnochan, it is charged, went with an armed crew on board the Quarantine steamer *Fletcher* and took forcible possession of the *Wavelet*, and towed her out to the bay, where she was compelled to stay for eight days. The Court granted the order of arrest, and held the defendants to answer in $5,000 bail each.

The Broom-Stick Homicide.

Coroner Keenan began an inquest, yesterday, in the case of Thomas Shea, who died at the Eye and Ear Infirmary, from the effects of an injury to the eye, inflicted with a broom-stick, at No. 803 Second-avenue, on the 7th inst. Kate McAlove, who resides in the same house, testified that she assisted the deceased to put out a drunken man, and heard Shea say he was hurt in the eye. This was all the evidence taken, and the case was adjourned until Friday.

Police Trials—Drunkenness and Other Offenses.

The industry of the general roundsmen resulted again, yesterday, in an avalanche of complaints, which required both Commissioner Bosworth and Commissioner Brennan, sitting in separate sessions, to dispose of them. The majority of the cases were dismissed, or a reprimand awarded as a nominal punishment, but the roundsmen more frequently received this award than the officers they accused. Roundsman McClintock and Roundsman Dark excited the ire of Commissioner Brennan by refusing to listen to explanations of officers detected in supposed derelictions. Roundsman McGloin has about exhausted the patience of all the Commissioners, and yesterday provoked a stinging rebuke from Mr. Brennan for making a complaint against an officer for being a few feet off his relieving point, which, if true, was considered too trivial for complaint, but which was shown by the officer to be false.

Roundsman Dowdican swore before the Clerk that an officer of the Fourth Precinct had drank a glass of lager-beer while on post, but when he came before the Commissioner he could not say what was drank, and the officer swearing that it was seltzer-water, the complaint was dismissed. There was but one serious charge against a patrolman. The case was that of Garrett W. Golden, of the Eighth Precinct, who was found on post in Bleecker-street, helplessly drunk, and was taken into the Station-house in that condition by Sergt. Pickett. Sergts. Williams and Malonby were also witnesses of his intoxication, and the case was referred to the Board.

THE NORWALK DISASTER.

The Investigation Concluded—Additional Details of the Collision—Men, Women and Children Seen Struggling in the Water—Verdict of the Jury.

The inquest over the body of John C. Phalon, who was drowned on the night of the 12th of August through the collision between the steamer *Norwalk* and the schooner *Lady Helen*, was resumed, at noon yesterday, before Coroner Whitehill, in Brooklyn.

David Clayton, one of the crew of the *Lady Helen*, testified as follows: I was standing on the quarter, with the Captain; he told me to go forward and see how the lamps were; this I did, and found the green lamp burning in the rigging in its proper place; I then jumped from the rail on which I had been standing and hollooed to "let her luff;" I then saw the steamer quite close to us; she was about half a mile off on our starboard bow when I first sighted her; she was running across our bow, at least it so appeared to me; after shouting to luff, I ran aft, and by the time I got there the collision occurred, and I got into the yawl-boat along with the other members of the crew; our object in getting into the boat was to secure ourselves; the Captain did not say anything about looking for people in the water; there was a sloop a short distance off, and I desired to get on board of it; there was nothing said about going after any person in the water; the Captain sat at one end of the boat and I at the other; he might have given orders to pull for a man in the water without my hearing him; the wind at the time was to westward; the steam-boat was to windward of us; how she was bearing I cannot tell; don't know whether the schooner changed her course, but I think the steamer did; am not certain whether the Captain made any attempt to luff or not when I called; I told the men on board the sloop that I thought there were some persons in the water; that I thought must be the case not only from the nature of the collision, but from the fact that I saw, when in the small boat, quite a number of objects in the water; I made no effort to save the persons in the water; was so frightened that I thought it my duty to make my own life safe; the Captain desired the crew to get into the schooner again, but they insisted upon going to the sloop; never saw the Captain under the influence of liquor; there was no strong drink on board the schooner; I am positive that the steamer was to windward of us; had she been to leeward of us I could not have seen her; the sails would have prevented me; am not aware that the laws of the State impose any obligation upon sailors in regard to the saving of human life.

Officer John Flanagiian, of the Special Police Squad of New-York, testified that he was on duty on the *Norwalk* at the time of the collision; he was then on the main deck, forward of the wheel; he did not see the schooner previous to the collision; after that ran aft on the port side, and saw that the rail was carried away, and saw that there were some people in the water; his first impression was that lightning had struck the steamer; some of the passengers threw out benches and stools for those in the water to get hold of; there were no life-preservers around; the rail of the boat was floating in the water, and there were people clinging to it; the boat from the schooner came just at this time, and the people in the water called for assistance; at this time some one cried that the steamer was on fire, on hearing which witness went off to see where it was, and found that it was merely a lamp that had exploded; there was then a rumor set afloat that we were sinking; then went forward to the front where the two vessels had come in contact, and saw people getting on board the schooner; he also saw some persons slip down between the two boats; one woman who was falling he caught and pulled on board; Capt. Wilson examined the steamer, and finding that she was safe, told the passengers to wait on boards; some of them, however, insisted on going to the schooner, and they were permitted to go; by this time a tug had come along, and she took the steamer to Red Hook Point; after the steamer left there was a man picked up by the schooner, who said that he had fallen overboard from the steamer when the collision had taken place; one of the Hamilton ferry-boats passed; although signaled to come to the assistance of the vessel in question, it paid no attention; when the Captain of the schooner returned to his vessel, witness asked him if he had picked up the people in the water; he answered that he had not, and said that his crew would not do anything for him; they insisted on making their own lives sure; he said, also, on being asked how the collision occurred, that he did not see the steamer until he was right on her; the first he knew of her presence was when his men shouted to him to luff; he tried to do so, but before it could be done the collision occurred; he said that he did not see any lights on the steamer, and one of the passengers of the *Norwalk*, to whom he was talking, said he supposed she had no lights up, and that he believed most of the officers were drunk; witness did not see any lights on the steamer; saw the men on board the schooner with lights in their hands that had been taken from the rigging.

Capt. Smith, Superintendent of the pilots of the Union Ferry Company, was examined as an expert. He expressed the opinion that the collision could only have occurred by the schooner's changing her course; that is, if credit were given to the pilot of the steamer for acting like a rational being.

This closed the testimony, and the jury retired, and after being out for several hours returned the following verdict:

John Phelan came to his death by being drowned, on the 12th of August, through a collision caused by the schooner *Lady Helen* running into the steamer *Norwalk*, while on her way to New-York from Coney Island.

This closed the proceedings in the case.

BASE-BALL.

Mutuals vs. Forest City—The Home-and-Home Game—The Mutuals Win by One Run.

The third game of the series between the Mutual and Forest City Clubs took place on the Capitoline Grounds yesterday in the presence of about 2,000 spectators, although the charge for admission was double the usual fee, fifty cents being demanded on this occasion. As a closely-contested and finely-played game was anticipated, the extra tariff was not grumbled at, and no one left the ground dissatisfied at not getting the worth of his money.

The game began at 3:20 P. M. with the Mutuals at the bat, and after two lives had been given them by fielding errors they batted the ball safely for 2 runs, the Forest City nine getting but 1 run. This gave the Mutuals the lead. In the second innings it became evident that the ball was not the dead ball agreed upon, and after the Mutuals had sent it bounding over the heads of the in-fielders for 4 runs, the ball was changed for a dead ball. The close of the second innings left the Mutuals in the van by the total of 7 to 3, and it began to look as if they would have a surer thing of it than anticipated. In the next three innings, they added 9 runs to their score by excellent batting and putting out their adversaries for an addition of 5 only; the close of the sixth innings left the tally even at 12 to 12, with the game in an exceedingly interesting position. In the seventh innings the Blue Stockings put out the two first strikers on the Mutual side, and but for a bad throw by Sutton they would have white-washed them; but afterward the Mutuals ran up a score of 3, and as the Blues were equally fortunate, the seventh innings left the score a tie—15 to 15. In the eighth neither party scored a run, and consequently the ninth opened with the game in quite an exciting position. By a good hit of Patterson's the Mutuals added one run to their score, and as the Blue Stockings were white washed, the victory remained with the New-Yorkers by the totals of 16 to 15.

The umpire in the sixth inning ruled out Jas. White's delivery as a throw, whereas it is just the same style as all swift pitchers indulge in; so if White, throws they all do. The Forest City left for Baltimore last night, and today they play the Pastime Club there. The score is appended. Of the play on the occasion that of Allison for centre fielding bore off the palm. Patterson excelling on the Mutual side.

MUTUAL.	1B.	PO.	A.	FOREST CITY.	1B.	PO.	A.
Hatfield, s. s.	4	2	4	T. White, c.	4	5	1
Eggler, c. f.	3	2	0	Ward, s. s.	0	1	1
Patterson, l. f.	2	6	1	Pratt, p.	1	0	0
Nelson, 3d b.	0	2	2	Sutton, 3d b.	2	0	3
E. Mills, 1st b.	3	7	1	Carlton, 1st b.	2	6	0
Martin, r. f.	3	1	0	Allison, c. f.	1	8	0
C. Mills, c.	1	6	1	Kimball, 2d b.	3	4	2
Wolters, p.	2	0	0	Heubell, l. f.	3	2	0
Swandell, 2d b.	1	1	2	E. White, r. f.	3	1	0
Totals	19	27	10	Totals	19	27	7

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Mutual	2	5	0	1	1	3	3	0	1	16
Forest City	1	2	0	3	5	1	3	0	0	15

Umpire—Mr. Chapman.
Time of Game—Two hours and ten minutes.

Improvements in Station-Houses.

The Board of Police has determined to entirely reconstruct the present House of Detention for witnesses in Mulberry-street, and build upon the site both a House of Detention and a Station-house for the Fourteenth Precinct. The site occupied by the present structure is 80 feet 5 inches front by 100 feet deep, which gives abundant space for both buildings, as the Station-house only requires 50 feet front, and 30 feet 5 inches is believed to be amply sufficient for the House of Detention. While the changes are being made the detained witnesses will be confined in the old Station-house of the Fifth Precinct, in Leonard-street, near West Broadway, which will be fitted up for that purpose. As the result of the contemplated changes, the Department will have two houses on the site of one, and can sell the house in Spring-street now occupied by the Fourteenth Precinct Police, as it will then not be needed for the Department, and from its location is unsuited for any other municipal use.

THE MUTE HOMICIDE.

Investigation in the Case by Coroner Schirmer—Evidence of the Eye-Witnesses—The Prisoner Exonerated and Discharged.

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest, yesterday, in the case of DENNIS O'BRIEN, the deaf mute, who died in Bellevue Hospital from the effects of wounds in the back and breast, inflicted with an ice-pick in the hands of FRANK F. DAILKER, a saloon-keeper, at No. 58 Orchard-street.

The first witness called was PATRICK MCGUIRE, of No. 20 Spring-street, a deaf mute, who gave his evidence to another mute, who wrote it out for the Coroner. He said: On the 18th inst., as Mr. MCGUIRE was strolling uptown to see a friend of his about his own situation, and after he came down town, he entered Mr. DEINS' lager-beer saloon in the Bowery, he unexpectedly met Mr. O'BRIEN, (deceased,) and O'BRIEN introduced PAT to his friend, (who was not a mute,) and joined them in a smile only; after parting with O'BRIEN's friend, he and O'BRIEN went up to Thirtieth-street and Third-avenue to pay a brief visit to O'BRIEN's friends, and spent a short time conversing; after this they left, and were treated to a smile only; then they both were slightly tight as either a small boy or girl could stand; they then went down, talking with each other on some news and work; PATRICK stopped O'BRIEN, and told him that he would return home and bid him good-night; but O'BRIEN invited him to enjoy health with him by taking a glass of lager-beer; so they went to No. 58 Orchard-street; O'BRIEN and PAT seeing DAILKER standing behind the bar (as if he wanted to catch poor flies in the webs,) O'BRIEN made signs himself, "Get us two glasses of beer," and pointed to the lager-cask; at that moment DAILKER, angrily, as if he hated mutes, refused to procure them some beer; O'BRIEN again told DAILKER to get us some beer, as he had money enough; immediately DAILKER came and pushed O'BRIEN and PATRICK out of the saloon; at that moment a Police officer was passing, and DAILKER said something about them to him, who accordingly took them up to Grand-street and let them go; O'BRIEN told PAT why we never troubled him, and they were very much surprised to see what DAILKER had done toward them; so O'BRIEN and PAT wanted to know what was the reason he pushed them out; again O'BRIEN and PAT entered the same saloon after some beer; immediately DAILKER pushed them out, and seizing the ice-pick, struck PAT's forehead with it; O'BRIEN sprung up to DAILKER in order to save his friend PAT; DAILKER struck O'BRIEN with the same ice-pick in the breast, and O'BRIEN struck DAILKER with his fist, and DAILKER stabbed him in the back with the ice-pick; O'BRIEN dropped down bleeding; PATRICK (the witness) could not see well on account of the blow he received in the head; after the occurrence the Police officer came up and seized all of them; when taken to the Station-house PATRICK could not write on account of the injuries in the forehead; the next morning PAT was brought in front of Judge SCOTT, who discharged him at once; PATRICK was shown the ice-pick by the officer, and he was very much surprised to learn O'BRIEN was stabbed badly; the prisoner struck deceased first and he returned the blow.

WILHELMINE RAUMER was next called, and testified as follows: I reside at No. 88 Hester-street, where I keep a saloon; about half-past nine o'clock on the 18th inst., MCGUIRE and deceased came into the saloon; they were both under the influence of liquor—MCGUIRE more so, who fell in coming down-stairs; MCGUIRE sat down at the table and went to sleep; the deceased took two glasses from the bar, and went behind the bar and shoved me; deceased made signs as if he wanted beer, which I refused by shaking my head; several persons were on the sidewalk, looking in; deceased made a noise by striking the table with his fist; I called to a young man to call my husband, who came, and noticing that they were deaf mutes and wanted beer, but seeing they were drunk, refused; my husband then put them out.

EVA MARKS, being called, testified: I reside at No. 57 Orchard-street; I saw deceased and MCGUIRE go into Mr. HIRTSCH's saloon; I saw both men afterward enter DAILKER's saloon, No. 58 Orchard-street; deceased went forward on the first step; the other (MCGUIRE) stood on the sidewalk; I saw DAILKER take hold of deceased by the shoulders, and turn him around to prevent him from going in; as soon as DAILKER did this the deceased, who had one foot inside the door, turned around, and dragging the prisoner one step, hit him on the forehead with his right hand; DAILKER struck the deceased back, and they had a scuffle for a few seconds, the deceased falling down; DAILKER leaned with his back against the railing and his arms folded; the deceased jumped up and hit the prisoner on the right side of his face; DAILKER returned the blows, striking him two or three times; deceased and MCGUIRE went toward Grand-street; they afterward came back, and I saw deceased push MCGUIRE before DAILKER, and strike DAILKER on the head; DAILKER returned the blow; a crowd gathered, and I saw no more.

EDWARD BURK, being sworn, said—I reside at No. 60 Orchard-st.; am a painter; on the 18th inst., between nine and ten o'clock, I was standing by my wagon, in front of my house; there were three friends of mine called me across the street, and we were talking for a short time, when we saw deceased and the prisoner rushing out of No. 58 Orchard-street; deceased went up the sidewalk toward Grand-street, and the prisoner followed; they had some blows; I saw the prisoner strike deceased, and deceased strike the prisoner back, when about twenty feet from the door; I went up to deceased, and he was bleeding out of the nose, and whatever the prisoner struck him with, he put into his pocket; a policeman came up and took deceased toward Grand-street; I did not see him again for twenty minutes; the deceased then came back with MCGUIRE; they went over toward the prisoner (who was standing at his door with his wife;) there was a railing between both parties; deceased raised his hand as if about to strike the prisoner; the prisoner shoved deceased away; deceased backed away from the prisoner, and the prisoner followed him up and struck him on the breast; what he struck him with he put into his pants' pocket; I went over to deceased and saw the blood on his breast; as soon as I saw that, I went over to the prisoner and said, "You stabbed him;" I reached for him, and he backed into his door; when I went back to deceased he fell on the sidewalk; I told an officer to arrest the prisoner, as he had stabbed a man; I held up deceased's head.

CHARLES SISE, being sworn, said—I reside at No. 59 Orchard-street; I was on the corner of Grand and Orchard streets, when I heard a noise and saw an officer bringing two mutes toward Grand-street; they went toward Ludlow-street; they came back in about ten minutes and they were going into prisoner's saloon, when I saw the prisoner have an ice-pick in his hand; he took a hold of deceased by the shoulder and pushed him away.

Officer FITZPATRICK, of the Tenth Ward, was called and testified as follows: On the night of the 18th as I was coming up toward Grand-street I was attracted by a crowd, and I went to see what was the matter; I asked prisoner if he would make a charge against those men; he said no, and I ordered the crowd to disperse; I went off, and when I came back some one said this man is murdered; I asked who did it; they pointed to DAILKER, and I arrested him.

FRANK FETSCH testified as follows: I live at No. 56 Orchard-street; keep a lager-beer saloon; deceased and MCGUIRE came to see me on last Thursday night, a little after four o'clock; there was not any person with them; both came in and they sat down at the first table; the previous witness had a bundle of dirty wash, and he sat on it; he then got up and shut a door between his saloon and room as the room was full of customers; O'BRIEN made signs to me that he wanted two glasses of lager; I saw that they were drunk, and I refused to give them any; when they saw that they could not get any beer, the previous witness got up and shut the door again, and put his head on the table as if he was going to sleep; some of my customers complained of this, and I put them out; when I put them out, MCGUIRE put his fist up to me and then went off; that is all I know.

JOSEPH CUSHMAN, M. D., being sworn, said—I have made a post-mortem examination of the body of DENNIS O'BRIEN, at the Morgue, Aug. 22, 1870; on examining the body externally I found a stab-wound in the chest, between the fourth and fifth ribs, one and one-half inches left of the median line of the body; the direction of this wound was downward and inward; on opening the thoracic cavity I found the cartilage of the fourth rib gouged, and the wound to have passed through the pericardium, and through the wall of the right ventricle of the heart, near the septum and midway between the base and apex; the pericardium was distended, with blood serum and fibrine, and surface of heart was covered with recent exudation; both pleural cavities were half full of fluid, and both lungs were œdematous; I also found a slight scalp-wound behind the right ear; all the organs, except the kidneys, which were slightly fatty, were in a healthy condition; death, in my opinion, was caused by hemorrhage into the pericardium and pericarditis, the result of a stab-wound of the chest, perforating the heart.

The jury rendered the following verdict: "That the deceased came to his death at the hands of the prisoner, FRANK F. DAILKER, who evidently considered his life in danger at the time." The Coroner discharged the accused. The Grand Jury will probably take action in the case. Officer FITZPATRICK, of the Tenth Ward, made himself conspicuous during the examination by his pertinacity in interrupting the Coroner and seeking to act as public prosecutor. He will probably be arraigned before the Police Commissioners for his conduct and neglect in not arresting the parties when they began the disturbance.

Reading the War Bulletins—Pickpockets in the Crowd.

JAMES DUNN, THOMAS SMITH and ROBERT STANLEY were arraigned before Justice HOGAN, yesterday, at the Tombs, by Detective FINN, of the Fourth Ward, on a charge of being pickpockets. The officer stated that he saw the accused on Tuesday evening in Printing-House-square, and that they visited each of the newspaper bulletin-boards where a crowd had collected. The "mob" had pushed through the crowds, and evidently intended to pick pockets. The detective watched them for some time, and finally arrested all three. The prisoners were held for examination by the Magistrate.

MARY FALLON, a sister to "Reddy, the Blacksmith," who keeps the old rum-shop of that Broadway ruffian, made herself conspicuous in the main corridor, by threatening the officers with future vengeance, and it appears that MARY housed the men accused by the Police. The woman, by her loud voice and coarse language, soon attracted a crowd about her, and she was finally compelled to move away. Reddy did not make his appearance.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Burglary in Eighth-Avenue—An Escaped Convict Captured—Assault With a Razor—Smuggling—Minor Offenses and Accidents.

Between midnight and daylight, yesterday, the tailor-shop of A. SHERWIN, No. 417 Eighth-avenue, was entered by burglars, who gained an entrance through the fan-light over the front door, and succeeded in getting away with $200 worth of goods. During the day, however, Detective MCCONNELL, of the Twentieth Precinct, arrested one CORNELIUS FERGUSON, alias John Daly, a plumber, of No. 472 West Sixteenth-street, who was arrayed in a complete suit of the stolen property, and was also found in possession of a large portion of the plunder. He was arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and committed to answer.

THOMAS DUFFY, aged thirty-eight years, of No. 518 West Twenty-eighth-street, yesterday fell from a pile of lumber at the foot of West Thirteenth-street, breaking his left leg. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

JOHN KELLY, alias John Wilson, alias Paddy Barry, an escaped convict, was arrested Tuesday night at the corner of Houston-street and the Bowery by Officers WILD, SHALVEY and JARBOE, of the Seventh Precinct, and was returned to Sing Sing, from whence he escaped on the 15th of October last. He was sentenced April 19, 1869, by Judge BEDFORD, to two years and six months for burglary.

JAMES BROWN, of No. 135 East Thirty-fifth-street, went to No. 67 Mercer-street, at an early hour yesterday morning, to meet an acquaintance, but fell into the company of JULIA HYLAND, a colored woman. Presently missing $12, he accused her of taking it, but she denied it, and a colored man who came in at the moment resented the charge by making a savage attack upon BROWN with a razor, and succeeded in inflicting a severe wound over his left eye. The assailant fled immediately, and has not yet been arrested.

MARY WILSON and MATHEW LARKIN were held to answer at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge SHANDLEY, for stealing $35 from DANIEL SULLIVAN by means of the panel game.

In the United States Court, yesterday, before Commissioner WILLIAMS, VICTOR GODART, of No. 654 Greenwich-street, was charged with smuggling a large quantity of brandy, and having 1,800 unstamped cigars in his possession. Officer APPLEGATE, of the Secret Service, stated that on the 17th inst. he discovered several bottles of brandy concealed behind the counter in the store of the prisoner, and in a closet attached found 1,800 unstamped cigars and another quantity of brandy in bottles. The prisoner said it was brought to his store by a sailor on board a French vessel. The investigation was adjourned to Friday, the prisoner being admitted to bail.

HERMAN ROSENBERG, No. 35 Norfolk-street, was brought before Commissioner WILLIAMS, at the United States Court, yesterday, for manufacturing cigars without a license, and disposing of them without payment of the legal tax. On the application of the prisoner, the case was adjourned to Monday.

JAMES MCKENNA, who is in custody on a charge of stealing a watch worth $10 from HOWARD PHILIPS, No. 310 West Thirty-fifth-street, the particulars of which appeared in yesterday's TIMES, was brought before Judge SHANDLEY, and held in $1,000 bail.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning FRANCIS REILLY, aged nineteen, JOHN MCCORMACK, eighteen, and JOHN MULLIGAN, nineteen, were discovered in attempting to break into the premises of JOHN BOWEN, No. 166 Third-avenue, with a "jimmy." They were arrested, and on being brought before Alderman WALSH at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, were committed for trial at the Court of General Sessions, in default of $1,500 bail.

At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Alderman WALSH, THOMAS SMITH and JOHN C. SNELL were held for trial for stealing a purse containing $86 from JEREMIAH KING.

In the United States Court, yesterday, Commissioner SHIELDS issued warrants for the arrest of ten lottery-dealers. They will probably be brought before him today, and may be disposed of summarily.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge SHANDLEY, JAMES MCGOWAN was held to answer for breaking into the premises of CLARA FINDLEY.

DAVID CAHILL, of No. 31 Roosevelt-street, who stabbed CORNELIUS CROWLEY, of No. 73 Division-street, on the head with a knife, on the 20th inst., was yesterday held for trial and admitted to bail by Justice HOGAN, as it appears the wounds are not dangerous. CAHILL claims that he only interfered to save CROWLEY's wife from his abuse, when the complainant struck him, and forced him to do something to save his life.

The Gold Market.

There was a little flurry in the gold market yesterday, which, though it was of brief duration, enabled some of the operators to make a very handsome profit. The price of gold has been steadily advancing for two days, and about 12 o'clock yesterday morning it reached 117¾, remaining there, however, but a short time. From that point it commenced to decline, and about 1 o'clock, after the sale of Government gold, the price touched 117. There it fell rapidly, and within half an hour was down to 116⅝.

The operators rallied to the sound of the indicators, and a rush was made to the Gold Room, where business was quite lively for a little while. The bidding was very spirited, but the "bull" efforts were in vain. It was said that the market was excited in consequence of the reports of a gold pool being formed to manipulate the price, similar to last September. But prominent operators denied the existence of any such combination, and attributed the rise and subsequent decline to natural causes. The rates for carrying were very low, indeed lower than they have been for some days.

Operators for an advance seem to regard the situation as favorable, and are on the alert for any news which will affect the market, which is just now quite sensitive. It is almost needless to say that the intelligence of a French victory, or of a turn in the tide of affairs on the Continent, would be the best news that the "bulls" could wish for. The German bankers, who have been "bearing" the market almost since the war broke out, are understood to be "short," and the operators who are "long" of gold consider that now is the time for them to go in.

The price of gold went up again after the flurry above noted. The fluctuations of the day will be seen from the following:

10:00	116⅝	12:00	117⅜	1:45	116⅞
10:15	117	12:15	117¼	2:00	117
10:30	117¼	12:30	117⅜	2:15	117⅛
10:45	117⅛	12:45	117⅛	2:20	117⅜
11:00	117⅛	1:00	117⅛	2:30	117⅛
11:15	117⅜	1:15	117⅛	2:45	117⅛
11:30	117⅜	1:30	116⅝	3:00	117⅜
11:45	117⅜	1:35	116⅝		

Music at Madison-square Today.

The Department of Public Parks announce that, if the weather be fine, there will be music by the Central Park Band in Madison-square today, from 5½ to 7½ o'clock P. M. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. March, "Needle Gun" ... Hamm
2. Overture, "Giralder" ... Adam
3. Air, "O' Ye Tears" ... Abt
4. Galop, "Merry Birds" ... Oechsle

PART II.

5. Grand Selection, "Oberon" ... Von Weber
6. Waltz, "Amoretten" ... Gungl
7. "Fackeltanz" ... Meyerbeer
8. Polka, "La Belle Fleurette" ... W. V. J. Demorest

PART III.

9. Overture, "Magic Flute" ... Mozart
10. Paraphanse, "Lovely" ... Neswadba
11. Galop, "Wie der Wind" ... Faust
12. March, "Singer's Joy" ... Hermann

National Airs.

The Fatal Gas Explosion—A Gas Company Censured.

Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest, yesterday, in the case of WM. MCGRATH, of No. 87 Madison-street, who died from the effects of injuries sustained on the 9th inst., by the explosion of gas in MARK LANIGAN's cellar, at No. 67 James-street. It appeared that the main of the New-York Gas Company had not been removed as desired by LANIGAN, who had given up gas. The gas was constantly leaking and it finally exploded from the light of a lamp. The Gas Company removed the main since the accident, and destroyed the pipe where the leak had been. The jury censured the New-York Gas Company for their neglect, and rendered a verdict of accidental death.

Progress of the Work on the East River Bridge.

Work is slowly but steadily progressing on the East River Bridge, and borings have begun at Pier No. 29, on the New-York side of the river, to reach the rocky foundation on which the western pier of the bridge is to rest. The first boring was made several years ago, when the rock was not reached until they had pierced to the depth of 107 feet, whereas the new shafts, now completed, have reached the rock at a depth of eighty feet. The nature of the soil through which the shafts have been sunk has corresponded entirely with the anticipations of the engineers, and consists of thick black mud, sand and gravel, with occasional bowlders of rock.

Now that the bed rock is reached, the building operations will begin as soon as arrangements can be made with the Ferry Company, who at present occupy the slip. Considerable activity is also displayed upon the Brooklyn side, and two courses of stone have been laid already upon the caisson, each of which is two feet thick. Beneath this increasing weight the caisson is gradually sinking to its destined bed. The heavy stones, some of which are five feet long, three feet wide and two feet thick, are placed in position by means of three high derricks, which are mounted on the top of the caisson, and each derrick is supplied with an engine. In the interior of the caisson the excavation is going on regularly, although not rapidly, inasmuch as there are several large bowlders in the way. These bowlders are removed by a process of drilling holes in the direction in which the workmen desire to split them, and then driving in wedges. At present there are three gangs of men, eighty each in number, at work alternately upon the foundations. The variety of stone which the excavators have met with indicate that their position is the result of drifting, and that they may have been brought together from great distances. The bridge is a work that involves great labor and great outlay, but when it is finished it will amply repay all.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 24.

By Judge Jones.

Nimmons vs. Tappan; bill of exceptions settled and ordered to be filed. Some papers for defendant's attorneys with Special Term Clerk.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 24.

By Judge Robinson.

Margaretta Rase vs. Herman Rase; case referred back to referee to take further proof.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

Ordered that no arguments will be heard of cases on the general calendar at the General Term in September. The General Term for September will be adjourned to the fourth Monday of September, at which only the appeals from non-enumerated motions will be taken up. Ordered that a new calendar shall be made out for the November Term, and no case shall be placed thereon, except on a new note of issue, to be filed with the Clerk ten days before the meeting of the General Term.

Causes on the calendar hereafter shall be numbered consecutively, commencing with the appeals from non-enumerated motions. All motions to correct the calendar, and for dismissal of appeals, must be made during the first week of the term, and may be noticed for any day during the week.

Ordered that hereafter all causes marked down will not be put on the calendar, unless by special order of the Court.

By order of the Court.

CHARLES E. LOEW, Clerk.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 24.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$3,500 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	114⅜	1000 N.Y.C. & Hud. R.	93⅛
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	114⅛	100 do.	93⅜
15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	110⅛	100 do. b60	94⅛
40,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	109	100 do. b. c.	93⅜
10,000 Tenn. St. 6, x. c.	63¼	100 do.	93⅜
8,000 Tenn. St. 6s, N.	61	10000 N.Y.C.&H.Ctfs.	89⅛
5,000 N. Car. Old Bs.	52	10000 do. b3	89⅛
2,000 Mo. State 6s	90	20000 co. b. c.	89⅛
6,000 do.	90⅛	130000 do.	89
5,000 N. C. St. 6s, N.	31	100000 do.	88⅞
4,000 Conn. 6s, War L.	100	500 Erie R.	22
6,000 U. Pac. R.1st M.	82	200 Harlem R. b30	132
2,000 T.&W.C.,C.Bs.	81	400 Reading R.	95⅛
2,000 C. & R. I. & P.7s	97	500 do.	95⅛
3,000 P.,Ft.W.&C.1st.	101⅛	105 do.	95⅛
3,000 W. U. Tel. 7s Bs	92	800 L. S. & M. So. R.	90⅞
20 Bank, & Brok. As.	102	100 Panama R. b. c.	82
10 West. U. Tel.	34⅛	200 Ill. Cen. R.	135⅛
20 do.	34⅜	100 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	104⅞
100 Pac. Mail S. Co.	37⅜	100 Chic. & N. W.	81⅛
100 do.	37⅝	100 do.	81⅛
25 do. b. c.	37⅜	100 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	85⅛
80 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	121⅛	200 do. s30	85⅛
200 Am. Mer. U. Ex.	40⅛	100 N. J. Cen. R. b. c.	101⅛
50 do.	40⅛	100 Chic. & R. I.	112⅛
100 Wells-Fargo Ex., bet. call	12⅛	200 do.	112⅛
		400 do. s3	112⅛
100 U. S. Express	40⅛	300 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	78
50 do.	40⅛	200 Tol., W. & West.	51⅛
400 Col.,C.& Ind. C. R.	17⅛	100 Chic. & Alton R.	113
100 Chi.&A.Scrip,b.c.	112⅛	25 do.	113⅛

SECOND BOARD—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

$7,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	114⅛	720 W. Union Tel.	34⅛
3,000 do.	114⅛	50 do.	34⅜
20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	114⅛	50 Am. Mer. U. Ex.	40⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64	111⅛	40 do.	40⅛
36,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	111⅛	20 do.	40
20,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67	110⅛	300 U. S. Express	41
25,000 U.S.5-20C.,'67.b3	110⅛	100 N.Y.C.&H.R.b. c.	94
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62	112⅛	400 Erie R.	22⅛
5,000 do.	111⅛	200 Reading R. b3	95⅛
5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	108⅛	500 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	105
5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	105⅛	100 L. S. & M. So.R. s3	91⅛
47,000 Tenn. St. 6s, N.	60⅛	200 do. b. c.	91⅛
50,000 do.	60	100 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	85⅛
3,000 N. C.6s,Spe.Tax	23⅛	300 do.	85⅛
2,000 Ky. St. 6s	99	100 do.	85⅛
2,000 Erie 2d M., '79	97	300 N. J. Cen. R.	101⅛
1,000 C.&R.I.&P.R.7s	98	200 Chic. & R. I. R.	113
100 Mar. Pf.	8⅛	50 P.,Ft.W.&C.Guar.	94⅛
30 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	121⅛	100 Col.,C.& Ind. C. R.	17⅛
100 Pac. M. S. Co. b30	38⅛	200 Mor.&Es.R. b. c.	88⅛

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24—P. M.

The buyers of Gold were apparently much encouraged by the War situation in the morning papers, and ran the price up from 116⅞, as on Tuesday night, to 117⅛@117⅜ ₱ cent. The early Paris telegrams of the forenoon encouraged this confidence in a further rise; but about noon the advices were so contradictory of the reports of last night and this morning, as to drive down the sales to 116⅝ ₱ cent. From this point there was a subsequent recovery to 117⅛ ₱ cent. again, not on fresher news, so much, as upon the suspicion of a strong "pool" or combination in the Gold Room to make the market up. We are usually slow to give credence to such rumors, but the determined appearance of the buying this Afternoon denotes more than ordinary confidence among speculators.

The Exports of Domestic Produce from New-York this week are light, only about three millions in value. The exports of Gold should be correspondingly increased, but these have been anticipated, in a considerable measure, by the heavy shipments which recently followed the declaration of War in Europe. The steamers today carried out only $509,360. We find the Foreign Exchange market lower than yesterday on actual transactions, although several leading houses post their rates ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. above the terms at which first-class Bills on London can be bought for cash. The 60 days' figures are 109⅛@109⅜ ₱ cent. sales; short sight, 110⅛. Sales and Cable telegrams were at 110⅛ ₱ cent. At the same time one or two leading drawers ask 109⅝@109¾ ₱ cent. for 60 days London.

In regard to the condition of the Money Market, we feel authorized to repeat the suggestion of the last day or two that the apparent ease on call loans to the Brokers is the result of a limited employment on the Stock Exchange rather than superabundant balances in Bank. There is great caution in putting out loans on time, even as short as thirty days, and 7 ₱ cent. is the minimum rate. This difference of two ₱ cent. between loans subject to call, and 30@60 days' time, may be taken as a fair index to the state of feeling at Bank and among private lenders as to the rates of Money later in the season. This preparation for dearer Money, however, may possibly tend to qualify anything like stringency in September or October. It seems reasonably certain that the war on the Continent has called home a certain amount of Foreign balances previously employed in Wall-street, and the circumstance that these have been remitted in Gold does not essentially change the effect upon the market. The disappointment from this state of things to the new Railway undertakings of the country is no doubt serious, but we have reason to hope that most of the projectors and bankers of these works will, at an early day, if they have not already done so, adapt their finances to this suddenly-changed prospect abroad, and moderate the projects of new construction to their ability to raise Money at home accordingly.

The following are the bids and accepted bids for the $1,000,000 offered for account of the Sinking Fund at the Treasury Office at noon today.

BIDS FOR GOLD AT TREASURY—AUG. 24.

Lewis, Daniel & Co.		Baker & Kitchen.	
$10,000	117.¼	$10,000	117.39
10,000	117.⅛	10,000	117.31
10,000	117	20,000	117.29
10,000	116.¾	20,000	117.19
10,000	116.⅝	20,000	117.13
Robert Baile.		20,000	117.07
10,000	117.18	S. R. Jacobs.	
10,000	117.20	10,000	117.30
10,000	117.21	10,000	117.27
10,000	117.23	10,000	117.22½
10,000	117.25	10,000	117.20
10,000	117.27	10,000	117.16
10,000	117.29	W. B. Bend.	
10,000	117.31	250,000	117.18
10,000	117.33	G. H. Bend.	
10,000	117.35	50,000	117.37½
Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co.		50,000	117.21
50,000	117.31	Marx & Co.	
50,000	117.24	50,000	117.26¾
50,000	117.15	50,000	117.19¾
50,000	117.03	50,000	117.13
J. F. Underhill & Co.		Duff & Tienken.	
50,000	117.38	10,000	117.32
50,000	117.27	10,000	117.38
50,000	117.30	Bates & Brown.	
50,000	117.31	20,000	117.10
Osborn & Cammack.		Frank & Gans.	
200,000	117.41	50,000	117.26
		50,000	117.23
A. Binding.		White, Morris & Co.	
50,000	117.01	10,000	117.10
50,000	117.03	10,000	117.15
50,000	117.10	10,000	117.20
50,000	117.12	10,000	117.25
Reid, Leo & Content.		10,000	117.30
100,000	117.03	Parker Handy.	
100,000	117.14	5,000	117.20
50,000	117.18	5,000	117.15
Total	$2,050,000		

ACCEPTED BIDS FOR GOLD.

Lewis, Daniel & Co.		Baker & Kitchen.	
$10,000	117.25	$10,000	117.39
R. Baile.		10,000	117.31
10,000	117.35	20,000	117.29
10,000	117.33	S. R. Jacobs.	
10,000	117.31	10,000	117.30
10,000	117.29	10,000	117.27
10,000	117.27	10,000	117.22½
10,000	117.25	10,000	117.20
10,000	117.23	G. H. Bend.	
10,000	117.21	50,000	117.37½
10,000	117.20	50,000	117.21
Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co.		Frank & Gans.	
50,000	117.31	50,000	117.26
50,000	117.24	50,000	117.23
J. F. Underhill & Co.		White, Morris & Co.	
50,000	117.38	10,000	117.30
50,000	117.27	10,000	117.25
50,000	117.30	10,000	117.20
50,000	117.31	P. Handy.	
Osborn & Cammack.		5,000	117.20
200,000	117.41	Marx & Co.	
Duff & Tienken.		50,000	117.26¾
10,000	117.32	15,000	117.19¾
10,000	117.38	$1,000,000	

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds were steady at the late prices of Tuesday. The lower figures for 5-20s from London were qualified by the difference in gold here. In the State Bonds (Southern) there was some pressure to sell the new Tennessees at 60⅛@60 ₱ cent., and the New and Special Tax North Carolinas were lower. In Railway Bonds there was not much done at the Boards. In the Railway Stocks the market opened weaker in the morning in the Long Room, but at the first regular Board of the Exchange there was a good demand at the decline, and this continued at the Afternoon Board, although the prevailing spirit is dullish and the speculation of a halting or undetermined spirit. The sales were largest of New-York Central Stock and Scrip.

After the late Boards, the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, AUG. 24.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	109	108⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	112⅜	112⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	110⅜	110⅜
American Gold Coin	116⅝	117½
Bills on London at Sight	110½	110½
New Bonds of Tennessee	61	60¼
New-York Central and Hudson	94	94⅜
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	89⅝	89⅝
Reading Railroad	95⅜	95½
Chicago and Rock Island	112⅝	113⅜
North-western Common	81½	81½
North-western Preferred	85¼	85⅝
Pacific Mail Company	38	38
St. Paul Preferred	76	76⅜
St. Paul Common	59⅝	59⅞
Lake Shore	91⅛	91½
Ohio and Mississippi	33¼	33⅜
New-Jersey Central	101½	101¼
Toledo and Wabash	51¼	51½

The Customs demand for Gold was nearly a million of dollars. As remarked yesterday the steamer cargoes of Foreign Goods this week are very valuable, and the duties large.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 24.

Gold receipts	$1,006,088 56
Gold payments	53,937 17
Gold balance	70,119,619 69
Currency receipts	326,174 70
Currency payments	524,066 47
Currency balance	12,317,931 39
Customs	984,000 00

The following bids were for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg.. '81	114¼	5-20 coup., '67	110⅛
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81	114⅜	5-20 coup., '68	110½
5-20 coup., '62	112	10-40 reg.	105¼
5-20 coup., '64	111	10-40 coup.	108¼
5-20 coup., '65	111⅛	6s, currency	111⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	110		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex coup.	62⅛	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '86	103
Tenn. 6s, new bds.	60	Kentucky 6s	98
Va. 6s, ex coup	64	Ill. Canal Bds., '70	100
Georgia 6s	82⅛	Ill coup. 6s, '77	100
Ga. 7s, new bds	91	Ill. coup. 6s, '79	100
N. C. 6s, old	52	Ill. War Loan	100
N. C. new bds.	31	Ind. 5 ₱ cent.	100
N. C. Special Tax	23⅛	Mich. 6 ₱ cent., '78	97
S. C. new bds	73	Mich. 6 ₱ cent., '83	97
Missouri 6s	89⅛	N. Y. reg. B'ty Loan	107
Mo., H. & St. Jo. Iss.	88	N. Y. coup. B'ty Loan	107
Louisiana 6s	71	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	107
La. new bds	64	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	107
La. 8s, Levee Bds	86	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	107
La. 7s, Penitentiary	75	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	107
California 7s	113	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	107
Connecticut 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	107
Alabama 8s	97⅛	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	101
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '81	100	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	109

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	86	Tol. & Wab. 2d	86
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	99	Tol. & W. Equip. Bs.	78
N. Y. C. 7s, conv., '76	99	Gt. West. 1st, '88	88⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76	99	Gt. West. 2d, '93	80
Erie 1st Ext.	98	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90	92
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	95	Chic. R. I. & Pac.	97⅛
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	82⅛	Morris & Essex 1st	100
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88	79	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	98⅛
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	89	N. J. Cen. 2d	101⅛
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F.'85	102	N. J. Cen. New Bds.	99⅛
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M., '75	100⅛	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st	101
Harlem 1st	101	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d	93
Alb'y & Susq. 1st Bs	100	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	96
Alb'y & Susq. 2d Bs	92⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	93
Alb'y & Susq. 3d Bs	92⅛	Chic. & Alton S. F.	100
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st	110	Chic. & Alton 1st	101
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d	93⅛	Chic. & Alton Inc.	93⅛
M.S.& N.J. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	98	Ohio & Miss. 1st	96⅛
Cen. Pac. Bds	88	St. L. & Iron Mt. Bds.	85⅛
Union Pac. 1st Bds	82⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	103
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '70	110	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	91⅛
Alton & T. H. 1st	97	Mil. & St. P. 1st	91
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	83	Mil. & St. P. I. & M.d.	85
Alton & T. H 2d Inc.	75	Mil. & St. P. 2d	85
Chic. & N. W. 1st	92	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	82
H. & St. Jos. L. G'ts	107⅛	Col., C. & Ind. 2d	63
Lack. & West. Bds	95	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	84
Del., L. & West. 1st	100	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	91	Bos., H. & E. guar	25

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	138	Park	160
Merchants'	118	Central National	104
Mechanics'	130	Fourth National	105
Union	124	Ninth National	110
America	145¼	Tenth National	126
City	205	Oriental	165
Phenix	108⅛	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	102
Tradesmen's	150	Del. & Hudson Canal	121⅛
Mechanics' & Traders'	116	Pennsylvania Coal	220
Seventh Ward	110	Maryland Coal Co.	10
State of New-York	113⅛	Canton Co., Balt.	61
Commerce	124	Consol. Coal of Md.	26¼
Ocean	80	Cumb. Coal & Iron	30
Mercantile	125	Western Union Tel.	34⅛
American Exchange	114	Quicksilver Mining	4⅛
Chatham	167	Mariposa Mining	5⅛
Bank of N. America	107	Mariposa Pref.	8
Hanover	104	Boston Water Power	12
Irving	120	Adams Express	64⅛
Citizens'	130	Wells-Fargo Express	12⅛
Peoples'	140	American Express	40⅛
East River	114	United States Ex.	40
Nassau	108⅛	Merchants' Union Ex.	13⅛
Continental	92⅛	Pacific Mail	37⅛
Importers' & Traders	152⅛		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK QUOTATIONS—AUG. 24.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	101¾	102
City 6s, New	101½	101⅝
Camden and Amboy	114¾	115
Pennsylvania Central	58⅝	58¾
Reading	95¾	95½
Lehigh Valley	57¾	57⅞
Catawissa Preferred	37	37½
Philadelphia and Erie	26¾	27
Northern Central	44	44½
Lehigh Navigation	33¾	33⅞
Lehigh Gold Loan	88	88½

There was some talk in banking circles yesterday about a demand threatened to be made by parties here for Gold or Silver on accepted Bills which they hold on Paris, or in case of refusal, of protest and claim for damages. We are under the impression that no such demand will be made. It best not be, on second thought, by any party having mercantile relations with France. Already an American branch banking in Paris has been "warned" in relation to an advertisement that their bills would be paid in Gold or Silver, and the rumor is that our Minister had to settle the trouble. This would seem to be a minor offense to the French Government, compared with the refusal, in the midst of war, to take legal-tender notes for French acceptances falling due, and a claim upon the American drawers, for damages under such circumstances would scarcely be allowed in our Courts—or even if entertained it would compensate the serious responsibility in which the holders of the bills might be involved in Paris.

An incident creditable to the liberality of the New-England Mutual Life Company has come to our knowledge, (not through the office of the Company,) which deserves to be publicly mentioned. A gentleman of this City, formerly in the dry goods trade, had held a life policy for $10,000 for many years from the Company, and when taken suddenly and seriously ill, a few days ago, it was discovered by his friends that from straightened circumstances he had been unable to pay the premiums since 1868. The New-York Agent of the Company could do nothing in the premises, but on representing all the circumstances of the case to the head office in Boston, he was promptly instructed by the President to receive the back premiums, about $600, which his friends advanced, and the subject of the policy died the next day, leaving, as the only support of his widow, $10,000.

Attention is called to the fact that the time for the redemption of the outstanding circulating notes of the old incorporated Seventh Ward (State) Bank, the charter of which terminated Jan. 1, 1863, will expire by legal limitation Aug. 29, instant, and that up to that time the notes will be redeemed in gold.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 10th of August gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,453,559	Increase	£8,023
Public deposits	5,606,067	Decrease	494,309
Other deposits	20,695,765	Increase	106,650
Government securities	12,483,861	Decrease	518
Other securities	22,207,571	Decrease	1,284,482
Notes unemployed	9,449,585	Increase	922,485

The amount of notes in circulation is £23,780,740, being a decrease of £650,045, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £19,080,696, showing an increase of £319,080 when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year. The proportion of reserve to liabilities, which was last week 34 ₱ cent., is now 39 ₱ cent.

	At Present.	Last Year.
Bullion	£19,080,696	£20,699,661
Reserve	10,299,956	11,267,469
Notes in circulation	23,780,740	23,795,655
Rate of discount	5½ ₱ cent.	3 ₱ cent.
Consols	90⅞	92⅞
French Rentes	65f. 45c.	72f. 60c.

The Paris *Journal Officiel* of Aug. 12, publishes the following official figures from the Bank of France:

	Aug. 4. Francs.	Aug. 11. Francs.
Capital of the Bank	182,500,000	182,500,000
Profits and addition	7,044,776	7,044,776
Reserve of the Bank	22,105,750	22,105,750
Landed property	4,000,000	4,000,000
Notes in circulation	1,526,100,950	1,583,607,100
Bank notes to order	48,525,155	52,605,578
Treasury accounts	175,098,640	175,206,761
Current accounts	493,353,061	487,275,582
Current branch banks	101,459,898	94,908,068
Dividends payable	2,625,057	2,294,298
Discounts	5,811,679	7,679,062
Rediscounted	1,157,050	1,157,050
Sundries	11,776,623	9,294,286
Total	2,581,558,643	2,632,678,314
Cash on hand	1,096,870,380	1,028,553,146
Commercial bills overdue	859,216	7,967,002
Commercial bills not yet due	574,291,390	667,614,360
Commercial branch banks	501,235,997	514,131,662
Advance on bullion	11,757,100	14,787,800
Branch banks	2,820,200	3,491,400
French public securities	20,236,000	19,335,900
Branch banks	10,082,340	10,070,750
On railway shares, &c.	44,269,200	45,079,800
By the branch banks	38,503,644	37,946,844
On Credit Foncier	4,870,200	4,901,100
Branches	1,417,760	1,327,100
To the State	60,000,000	60,000,000
Government stock reserve	12,980,750	12,980,750
Government disposable	80,557,187	80,557,187
Rentes and immobiles	100,000,000	100,000,000
Hotel and furniture	8,960,469	8,980,957
Expenses and management	794,832	804,610
Sundries	11,651,975	14,138,043
Total	2,581,558,643	2,632,678,314

The *London Times* (Money article) of Aug. 13 thus explains the recent arrangements of the French Government with the Bank of France:

"The news from Paris of the suspension of specie payments by the Bank of France, the increase of the war credit from £20,000,000 to £40,000,000, and the granting of a period of grace for the payment of bills and of all other liabilities have constituted the chief topic in the city today.

The authorized issue of the Bank of France under the forced currency, is to be limited to £72,000,000, ($360,000,000,) and, as the amount of notes at present in circulation is £63,340,000, ($316,700,000,) the balance available for increasing the circulation will thus be £8,660,000, ($43,300,000.) The bullion during the past week experienced a further decrease of £2,730,000, ($13,650,000,) making a total reduction of £11,630,000, ($58,150,000,) from the high point attained five weeks ago, and the sum remaining in hand is £41,140,000, ($205,700,000.) Looking at the universal propensity of the French population for hoarding in times of disturbance, and the increasing momentum of the drain from the Bank, the resolution now adopted can hardly be considered premature. The war demand, coupled with that on the part of the people, would, in the course of a few further days, have caused another heavy diminution, and the panic then inevitable would probably have swept away the balance. It is better that it should remain, so far as the exigencies of the war may permit, in the vaults of the bank, to serve as a foundation for a resumption of payments at the proper time, than that it should be dispersed for months or years in hiding-places throughout the country. The effect of the suspension on other countries must be to lessen the demand for specie. France must pay in specie or its equivalent, just as heretofore, for all she requires from foreign nations, but she will want none for home use. Of course gold will rise to a premium there, the extent of which will be regulated partly by the degree to which she may find it necessary to increase her note issues, and partly by the confidence or despondency of the people as to the future course of events. The premium on gold will be the measure of the extra prices the population will have to pay for all imported necessaries, and this, together with the ultimate cost of redeeming whatever excess of paper may be put forth, will operate in mixed ways as so much taxation, present and future. In a crisis, a more universal and searching method could not be resorted to, and its efficiency in carrying countries through the most severe trials and enabling them to raise any amount of loans has been exemplified from the time of our own wars down to that of the recent American struggle. That the limit of £72,000,000 now fixed for the authorized circulation, and which would leave only £8,660,000 for increased wants, will be maintained, is not to be expected, unless the war should be brought suddenly to a close.

The last suspension of payments by the Bank of France occurred on the 16th of March, 1848, just after the dethronement of LOUIS PHILIPPE and the declaration of a Republic. So different was the scale of financial transactions at that period from those of the present day that the amount of notes in circulation was only £11,000,000, while the bullion was only £2,400,000. The amount of extra issue required was then small, as the country was not exposed to war, and there was consequently little or no discount upon it; but a resumption was not effected until the Autumn of 1850, when the note circulation stood at about £20,000,000, a stock of £18,000,000 of bullion had been accumulated.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ GEORGE OPDYKE & CO. are agents for the sale of the following desirable securities, which they offer at low prices:

N. Y. and O. Midland First Mortgage Bonds, seven per cent. gold.

St. Louis and S. E. Railway First Mortgage Bonds, seven per cent. gold.

Montgomery and Eufaula First Mortgage Bonds, eight per cent. gold, indorsed by State of Alabama.

Alabama State 8s.

New-Jersey Town Bonds, seven per cent.

Some excellent Western ten per cent. securities.

☞ GILMAN, SON & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE, OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP BONDS.

25 7 per cent. bonds Clay Co., Ill., $1,000, each at 83 and interest.

250 7 per cent. bonds Clay Co., Ill., $100, each at 80 and interest.

10 10 per cent. bonds Lamard Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

5 10 per cent. bonds Jasper Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

10 10 per cent. bonds Bedford Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

20 10 per cent. bonds Harter Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

5 10 per cent. bonds Big Mound Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

These bonds were issued under a special act of Legislature. Extract from letter by the State Auditor: "It is the duty of the Auditor of the State to levy, from time to time, sufficient taxes to meet all accruing interest and principal."

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST.
FIRST MORTGAGE
SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS
OF THE
WEST WISCONSIN RAILROAD COMPANY,
FOR SALE AT NINETY,
BY
WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,
Bankers and Financial Agents of the Company,
NO. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ THE SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD is now completed the entire distance from Owego to Auburn. A popular and prosperous Agricultural and Manufacturing district is thus efficiently provided for. The local business of the Southern Central will be very large both in freight and passenger traffic. The rich Agricultural country through which it runs will afford a constantly increasing business. The great manufacturing establishments at Auburn, whose water-power is the best in the State, and the enterprising towns along the line, will always secure to this road a good income.

VERMILYE & CO., the Financial Agents of the Road, offer the remaining unsold portion of the Bonds with the greatest confidence, believing them to be as good a security as any that has ever been placed on this market.

The Bonds bear Seven per cent., have thirty years to run, and they are convertible into stock at the option of the holder.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 24, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	12	Hides, No.	212
Bees-wax, pkgs.	8	Hides, bdls.	8
Cotton, bales	265	Leather, sides	7,749
Cotton-seed meal, pks	120	Spirits Turp., bbls.	397
Copper, bbls.	12	Resin, bbls.	1,540
Copper, cakes	221	Pork, bbls.	241
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	108	Beef, pkgs.	65
Eggs, bbls.	793	Cut-meats, pkgs.	50
Flour, bbls.	13,173	Lard, pkgs.	30
Wheat, bushels	66,283	Butter, pkgs.	1,602
Corn, bushels	45,977	Cheese, pkgs.	4,114
Rye, bushels	1,392	Tallow, pkgs.	13
Malt, bushels	820	Oil-cake, pkgs.	316
Barley, bushels	450	Starch, boxes	750
Oats, bushels	11,752	Tobacco, hhds.	105
Grass-seed, bushels	168	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	2,421
Beans, bushels	345	Whisky, bbls.	695
Hemp, bales	12	Wool, bales	576
Hops, bales	42		

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Abyssinia*, for Liverpool—2,066 boxes Cheese, 71 cases Tobacco, 17 hhds. Tobacco, 438 pkgs. Tobacco, 25,924 bushels Wheat, 1 case Cigars, 853 bales Cotton.

By the steamer *Nevada*, for Liverpool—40 boxes Bacon, 98 cases Tobacco, 796 boxes Cheese, 149 hhds. Tobacco, 25,130 bushels Wheat, 2 Plows, 16 cases Paint, 121 bales Cotton, 1 Buggy.

By the steamer *Caledonia*, for Glasgow—935 boxes Cheese, 15,776 bushels Wheat, 125 bbls. Pork, 73 hhds. Tobacco, 4,500 bbls. Flour, 178 bbls. Fish-oil, 300 boxes Corn, 2,400 Staves, 25 hhds. Tallow, 110 bbls. Beans.

By the bark *Mary*, for London—29,789 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Esperanza*, for London—1,073,561 lbs. Oil-cake, 153,425 lbs. Linseed-cake, 1,560 Staves.

By the ship *American Congress*, for London—551 cases Clocks, 217 boxes Clocks, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 259 bbls. Resin, 3,060 Staves, 5,294 bbls. Flour.

By the brig *Lola*, for Bilboa—1,364 bbls. Petroleum.

By the steamer *Guiding Star*, for Havre—6,795 bbls. Bread, 6,155 boxes Bread, 130 bbls. Beans.

By the brig *Pedei & Nils*, for Naples—3,896 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Martino Celento*, for Trieste—600 bbls. Tobacco, 73 bales Tobacco, 7 cases Cigars, 250 bbls. Resin.

ASHES—Pots have been in demand at $6 25@$6 75. Pearls continue very quiet at $9@$9 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The market has been quiet, but steady; 800 bags Rio, by the *North America*, have been sold, since our last, on private terms. We quote: Java at 19½c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 14¾c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18¼c.; Rio, 9c.@13c., in bond. Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 15c.@17c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15½c.@19½c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@18c.; Ceara, 16c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond, 8½c.@9c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—There has been only a light movement reported since our last, at about steady prices. Sales, 800 bales for early delivery, (of which 133 bales were to arrive,) including 685 bales to spinners and 115 bales to speculators. Also 1,450 bales for forward delivery, including 500 bales, basis Low Midding, for August, 18 9-16c.@18¾c.; 400 bales, do., September, 17¾c.; 500 bales do., October, 16½c.@16⅝c.; 50 bales do., December, 16¼c.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14¼	14½	14¾	15
Good Ordinary	16¼	16½	16¾	17
Low Middling	18⅞	19⅛	19⅜	19⅝
Middling	19⅞	20⅛	20⅜	20⅝
Good Middling	21¾	22	22¼	22½

Movements of Cotton at this Port.	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	4,814
Receipts last week	6,132
Receipts the preceding week	4,534
Receipts since Sept. 1	755,710
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,100
Receipts for year ending Sept. 1, 1869	838,720
Export clearances since our last	974
Exports since Sept. 1	425,389
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	1,588,887
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,579
Estimated stock here	24,500

FLOUR AND MEAL—An improved demand prevailed, today, for low grades of State and Western Flour, mostly for export though partly on speculation, at an advance of 10c.@20c. ₱ bbl., with much reduced offerings available towards the close, particularly of sound shipping extras, which have been purchased to the extent of about 14,000 bbls., at from $5 75@$6 for State and City, chiefly at $5 90@$6; and $5 70@$6 for Western, ₱ bbl. In unsound extras, there has been an increased movement, some 4,500 bbls. having been reported sold at from $5 20@$5 50, chiefly at $5 40@$5 50 for State, also for shipment. Medium grades have been dull and heavy, and salable only at a shade easier rates. High grades of new have been firm but quiet. Sales have been reported since our last of 23,450 bbls., all told, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at from $5 30@$5 80; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 75@$6 10; very good to very choice do. at $6 10@$6 60; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $5 65@$6 05; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 85@$6 25 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.	$4 00@$5 00
Sour Flour	5 00@ 5 60
Superfine State and Western	5 30@ 5 80
Extra State	5 75@ 6 60
Extra City, shipping brands	5 85@ 6 85
Extra Genesee	6 65@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 85@ 6 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 25@ 9 00
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 65@ 6 05
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 05@ 9 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 25@10 00

Southern Flour continues in light request at about previous rates. Sales reported since our last of 550 bbls., in lots, at $5 65@$6 85 for very poor to good Ordinary, and $6 85@$10 for good Ordinary to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive and heavy, ranging from $4 25@$6 35 for inferior to choice, ₱ bbl. Sales of 185 bbls. Corn-meal has been quite dull at $5@$5 50 for Yellow and White Western; $5 25@$5 40 for Jersey, and $5 85@$6 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales, 280 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, mixed, superfine and ordinary	$5 25@$5 65
Southern Flour, ordinary to good extras	5 65@ 6 85
Southern Flour, good to fancy extras	6 85@10 00
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 35@ 6 90
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice	5 00@ 6 00
Corn-meal, puncheons	26 00@26 25

GRAIN—A more active demand has been noted for Wheat, at an advance of 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel, mainly for shipment, though some little speculative inquiry has been reported, and millers have shown rather more disposition to purchase. The bulk of the business has been transacted in Red and Amber Western, (Winter,) which ranged from $1 35@$1 43½, chiefly at $1 38@$1 42; and in steamer grades of Spring at from $1 17@$1 23½, chiefly at $1 20@$1 22½ for No. 2; $1 12@$1 15 for No. 3; and $1 05@$1 10 for rejected and mixed Spring, ₱ bushel. White Wheat has attracted but little attention; some very inferior car-loads of Western were placed as low as $1 35@$1 38; Fair do. at $1 55@$1 61; and Prime to Choice at $1 63@$1 70 ₱ bushels. The general market closed steady, though with less animation. The rise in gold, early in the day, favored a free export trade. The subsequent decline operated against shippers. Sales have been reported since our last of 196,500 bushels, part in store, including White Western, at $1 35@$1 70; Red and Amber Western, old crop, $1 35@$1 43½; No. 1 Spring, part at $1 35@$1 36; No. 2 Spring at $1 20@$1 29 for soft and warm to strictly prime Milwaukee, and $1 17@$1 23½ for poor to very good Chicago; No. 3 Spring at $1 12@$1 15; Rejected and Mixed Spring at $1 05@$1 10; White Genesee at $1 70@$1 75; Amber State at $1 40@$1 43½; New Red Amber Western and Southern at $1 35@$1 47, the latter rate for choice Tennessee; White Southern at $1 70 ₱ bushel. Corn has been more confidently sought after, opening at an improvement of about 2c. a bushel, but closing less firmly. The demand has been mainly for trade purposes. Sales have been reported since our last of 114,500 bushels at 84c.@88c. for poor to prime new Mixed Western, closing at 87c. for sound loads; 89c.@91½c. for choice do., nearly pure Yellow; 93c.@$1 04 for Yellow Jersey, Pennsylvania, Western and Southern; $1 02@$1 12 for White do., and 80c.@83½c. for unsound, ₱ bushel. Rye has been inactive on the basis of 90c.@96½c. for Western ₱ bushel; sales 4,500 bushels at 90c. Barley continues nominal. Barley-malt continues very quiet at from $1 10@$1 35 for Western, State and Canada, ₱ bushel. Oats have been in better request at advanced and buoyant prices. Old Mixed Western have been in demand at from 50c., for warm, to 52c.@52½c., chiefly 52c., for sound boat-loads. Ohio have been in more favor with buyers at 55c. for Old, and 54c.@58c. for fair ordinary to choice New. A load of new Western was sold, to arrive, at 53c. ₱ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 127,500 bushels at 50c.@52½c. for old Mixed Western; 50c.@58c., as the extremes, for inferior to prime new and old Mixed and White State, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, and 40c. for unsound Canada, ₱ bushel. The export clearances include 50,054 bushels Wheat for Liverpool; 4,500 bbls. Flour and 15,776 bushels Wheat for Glasgow; 5,294 bbls. Flour and 44,789 bushels Wheat for London.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in demand and firm at 85c.@90c. for shipping, and $1@$1 25 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. New rules quiet but steady at from 80c.@$1 10 ₱ 100 lbs. Straw has been inactive at from 60c.@$1 15, as extremes, for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Have been in moderate demand at steady rates; sales 1,000 Buenos Ayres at 24c., gold; 4,500 Montevideo at 23¼c., gold; 1,300 Texas on private terms; and 975 Para at 10¼c.

HOPS—Have been in light demand within a range of from 10c.@25c. for crops of 1869, ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 8c.@10c.@25c.; Western, 8c.@15c.@22c.; Eastern, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Michigans, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Ohios, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Yearlings, 4c.@6c.@8c.; Old Olds, 1c.@2c.@3c., ₱ lb. The receipts have been 42 bales; exports, — bales.

METALS—Ingot Copper is dull at 20¾c.@21c. ₱ lb. Iron is quiet but steady. Lead, Spelter and Zinc unchanged. Straits Tin is down to 35½c., gold, ₱ lb.; 100 slabs sold. Of Tin Plates, 500 boxes Charcoal changed hands on private terms.

MOLASSES—There has been a light jobbing trade reported at prices within our range. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico, 37c.@60c.; Old and New Crop Cuba, 28c.@44c.; New Crop English Islands, 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@95c., ₱ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	23c.@25c.	20c.@30c.
Cuba, Clayed	24c.@27c.	30c.@37c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	25c.@30c.	32c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	40c.@44c.
Porto Rico	—@—	37c.@60c.
English Islands	—@—	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	—@—	70c.@95c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in light stock and wanted at $1 87½, with $1 90 asked, for Strained, ₱ 280 lbs.; small sales were reported at the latter rate; receipts, 1,540 bbls.; exports, 509 bbls. Tar has been dull and heavy at $2 75 for selected lots of Wilmington, ₱ bbl. Crude Turpentine nominal. Spirits Turpentine in good demand at 39½c.@40c., generally at 39½c. for merchantable, and 40½c. in New-York pkgs., ₱ gallon; sales, 350 bbls.; receipts, 397 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 39c.@40½c. ₱ gallon; Crude, $3 50. Resin, $1 82½@$7 50 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $2 25@$2 75. Pitch, $3 25 ₱ bbl.

PETROLEUM—Nearly all the available supply of Crude, in bulk, in this market, is under very strong control, and higher prices are claimed for lots wanted for actual early delivery, with a fair demand reported. The bids are generally on the basis of 13c., while the leading holders are unwilling to sell under 13½c., at about which rate equal to 4,750 bbls. are said to have been placed, chiefly for September delivery. Crude, in shipping order, has been neglected and nominal, at about 16½c.@16¾c. ₱ gallon. At the Creek, a fairly active business has been reported since our last, embracing equal to about 25,000 bbls., part for September delivery, and part remainder of the year, on the basis of $3 10 on the Upper, and $3 25 on the Lower Roads, ₱ bbl. Refined Oil has been unusually tame. Shippers have been unwilling to buy freely at prevailing prices, in view of the less explicit war reports. There has been very little of a speculative call noted. The offerings have been moderate. Prices have favored purchasers slightly. Sales have been reported here of only 700 bbls. Standard White at 26c.; and 1,500 bbls. do., September to November, at about 25½c. ₱ gallon. Also at Philadelphia, 1,000 bbls. Standard White, for early delivery, at 24½c. ₱ gallon, which rate was about the current asking price for the remainder of the year, with 24c. reported bid. There were 715 bbls. Crude and 1,311 bbls. Refined received at Philadelphia. The export clearances of Refined hence have been 1,364 bbls. for Bilboa, and 3,896 cases for Naples. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in fair request within a range of from 30c.@31½c., as extremes, ₱ gallon; sales, 11,500 cases. Naphtha has been in moderate demand at 9¾c.@10c., in shipping order, with sales reported of 500 bbls., at 16c. in cases, with sales of 1,000 cases, and 5c.@5¼c., in bulk, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been more freely dealt in, but at a further reduction in prices. Prime Mess has been sought after to a fair extent, exclusively for export, at extreme rates. In most other kinds business has been very quiet. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,900 bbls., in lots, at $28@$28 25, chiefly at $28@$28 12½, for Western Mess; $30@$32 for Prime Mess; $24@$25 50 for Prime and Extra Prime; $28 25@$28 37½ for Thin Mess; $28 50@$29 for City Mess, ₱ bbl. Also 250 bbls. Western Mess, seller September, at $29 ₱ bbl. Cut-meats have been in moderate demand at about former prices. Sales have been reported of equal to 100 pks. at 12¾c.@13½c. for Shoulders; 19½c.@23½c. for Pickled and Smoked Western and City Hams, ₱ lb. Bacon has been in rather better request at about 15½c.@15¾c. for City-cured Long Clear and Long Cut Middles, ₱ lb.; sales 200 boxes. Lard has been in moderate request at rather firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 470 tcs. and bbls. at 16c.@17½c. for poor No. 1 to very choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 16½c.@16¾c. for City, and 16½c.@16¾c. for fair to choice Western Steam, ₱ lb.; also, 500 tcs. prime Steam for forward delivery, including September, on private terms; and December at 14¾c. ₱ lb. Beef continues quiet at unaltered rates; sales have been reported of 110 bbls., in lots, at $12@$16 for Plain Mess; $16@$19 50 for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl.; Tierce Beef has been more active at $27@$30 for Prime Mess; $30@$32 for India Mess, ₱ tierce. Sales, 1,500 tcs. for export. Beef Hams continue inactive at from $28@$35 for old Southern and Western, and $40@$42 for new ice-cured Western, ₱ bbl. Butter continues in moderate demand at former rates. We quote: State, inferior to fancy, 25c.@45c., and Western, inferior to fancy, at 15c.@45c.; the day's receipts were 1,602 pks. Cheese continues inactive at from 4c.@13½c. as the extreme for very common to fine factory; the day's receipts have been 4,114 boxes.

SUGARS—Raw have been in improved request, chiefly for refining purposes, at a shade better prices, closing firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,150 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at from 9c.@10¼c., chiefly at 9¾c.@9¾c.; and 1,280 boxes Havana, part at 9¾c.@10c., ₱ lb. The stock of Raw Sugars in first hands this morning was estimated at 95,986 hhds., 114,294 boxes, and 505,201 bags, at 11¼c. ₱ lb. We quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9½c.@9¾c.; fair to good Grocery grades, 9¾c.@10¼c.; good to choice Grocery grades, 10¼c.@10¾c. Porto Rico grocery grades range from 9½c.@11½c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10¾c., ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair demand at 11¼c.@11½c.@13¼c., as extremes.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been more active at former rates; sales have been reported of 255,000 lbs., at 9c.@9¼c., for inferior to prime; 45,000 lbs. Stearine at 14¼c.@18½c.; 25,000 lbs. Grease at 9¼c.@14c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been depressed and lower; sales 400 bbls., in wood and iron-bound pks., at 93c.@94c., chiefly 93c. ₱ gallon. Receipts, 695 bbls.

FREIGHTS—There has been rather more call for Flour and grain room for British ports, while less inquiry has been noted for Petroleum vessels. Rates have been irregular—in the instance of Wheat, by steam for Liverpool, firmer. In other lines, the engagements were on a restricted scale. For Liverpool, there were taken 150 bales Cotton, by steam, at ¼d. ₱ lb.; 5,300 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 70,000 bushels Wheat at 5d.@5½d., chiefly at 5½d. ₱ bushel; 3,000 boxes Cheese, part at 35s.; 130 hhds. Tallow at 22s. 6d.; 68 boxes Bacon at 25s.; and, by sail, 150 tons Oil-cake at 15s. ₱ ton. For London, 5,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 7½d. ₱ bbl.; 500 bbls. Resin at 2s. 9d. ₱ 280 lbs. For Glasgow, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. ₱ bbl.; and 50 hhds. Tallow on private terms. For Cork and orders, a British bark with 2,000 quaters of Wheat at 6s. ₱ quarter, and if to a Continental port 10 ₱ cent. additional. For Gibraltar and orders, an Italian bark with 11,000 cases Petroleum at 27c.@32c., gold. For Gibraltar and Malta, an Austrian brig with Tobacco, at about $13, gold. From Pensacola, Fla., an American bark with 220,000 feet Lumber, for Philadelphia or New-York, at $10 ₱ 1,000.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Prices current for Wednesday, Aug. 24, reported expressly for the NEW-YORK TIMES *by* STARIN & FLOYD, *Produce and Commission Merchants, No. 209 Duane-street. Our quotations are the wholesale prices paid by dealers and jobbers for sound, merchantable property, in good clean packages.*

BUTTER—The total receipts of Butter, for the week ending this day are 8,682 pks., which are so light that, in ordinary seasons, would have advanced rates, but in reverse of that, trade has dragged heavily throughout the week for all classes of stock, and prices have barely been maintained. The sentiment of consumers of produce this season is strongly determined on comparatively low prices, and high prices for any commodity will be with great difficulty effected, even with cause. Therefore, with our abundant crop of every product, including Butter and Cheese, speculators for a rise will probably find their vocation at least unremunerative during the present season. There is very little movement to the market at the close of the week's trade, and our quotations are unchanged but nominal.

BUTTER.

State firkins, full yellow, ₱ lb.	36@38
State firkins, light colored, ₱ lb.	34@35
State half-firkin tubs, extra, ₱ lb.	37@38
State half-firkin tubs, fair to fine, ₱ lb.	34@35
State Welsh tubs, good to fine, ₱ lb.	33@35
State Welsh tubs, ordinary, ₱ lb.	27@30
Orange and Sussex, fresh pails, ₱ lb.	30@45
New-York State, fresh pails, ₱ lb.	30@45
Pennsylvania, fresh pails, ₱ lb.	30@45
Western Reserve firkins, full yellow, ₱ lb.	27@30
Chicago and North-west firkins, full yellow, ₱ lb.	23@25
Western tubs, fair to good, ₱ lb.	24@27
Western tubs, ordinary, ₱ lb.	20@22
Western firkins, ordinary, ₱ lb.	20@22
Common White Western and State, ₱ lb.	15@17

CHEESE—The week just closed has been remarkable in the Cheese trade, for the light receipts and small volume of business at this period of the season, the total receipts for the week being 25,782 boxes. The bulk of buyers for export have so far shown but little disposition to continue their operations, even at the decline, and trade has been principally confined to local and coastwise demand, which has shown some improvement. At the close of the week's trade there is some inquiry for export, for fancy stock, but 13½c. being the extreme current rate, and that exceptional. We quote:

CHEESE.

State Factories, fine to extra, ₱ lb.	12¾@13½
State Factories, fair to good, ₱ lb.	11 @12
State Factories, ordinary, ₱ lb.	8 @10
State Factories, Skimmed, ₱ lb.	4 @ 8
State Farm Dairies, ₱ lb.	12 @13½
State Farm Dairies, ordinary to good, ₱ lb.	8 @11
Western, fair to good, ₱ lb.	11 @12
Western, ordinary, ₱ lb.	6 @10

POULTRY AND GAME—Poultry continues in fair demand, at steady rates, as the supply is just equal to wants. Game is not attracting much attention yet as the season is hardly commenced.

LIVE POULTRY.

Ducks, ₱ pair	$ 75@$ 88
Geese, ₱ pair	1 50@ 1 75
Turkeys, ₱ lb.	21@ 22
Fowls, ₱ lb.	19@ 20
Spring Chickens, ₱ lb.	20@ 21
Partridges, ₱ pair	1 00@ ..
Woodcock, ₱ pair	87@ 1 00

EGGS—Trade is quite moderate, and though the supply is light, easier prices are expected, unless a better inquiry soon prevails.

State and Pennsylvania, loss off, ₱ dozen	24@25
Western, loss off, ₱ dozen	23@24
Canada, loss off, ₱ dozen	23@24

BEANS AND PEAS—The market rules quiet. There is a light call for prime Beans, suitable for local trade, but others are not wanted.

Beans, Marrow, prime, ₱ bushel	$2 50@$2 60
Beans, Marrow, fair to good, ₱ bushel	2 00@ 2 25
Beans, Medium, prime, ₱ bushel	1 80@ 1 90
Beans, Medium, fair to good, ₱ bushel	1 20@ 1 50
Beans, Pea, prime, ₱ bushel	1 85@ 2 00
Beans, Assorted, common, ₱ bushel	50@ 1 00
Peas, Canada, free, ₱ bushel	1 20@ 1 22
Peas, Southern black-eyed, two-bushel bags	4 75@ 5 00

VEGETABLES—Potatoes are higher, owing to a continuance of light supplies, while a good demand is on the market.

Potatoes Early Rose, ₱ bbl.	$3 25@$3 75
Potatoes, Dyckman, ₱ bbl.	2 50@ 3 25
Potatoes, Jackson White, ₱ bbl.	2 50@ 3 00
Potatoes, common, ₱ bbl.	1 50@ 2 00
Potatoes, Sweet, ₱ bbl.	7 00@ 8 00
Onions, Potato, ₱ bbl.	3 00@ 3 50
Cabbages, ₱ 100	7 00@10 00
Tomatoes, ₱ basket	40@ 50
Turnips, per bbl.	2 00@ 2 25
Green Corn, ₱ 100	50@ 1 00
Marrow Squash, ₱ bbl.	1 00@ 1 25

FRUITS—The market is glutted with Apples, and low prices will rule until the present supply of poor stock is out of the way. The Peach trade is good; receipts have been large; good paying prices have been obtained for all stock in order.

Apples, Red Astrakhan, ₱ bbl.	$1 50@$2 00
Apples, Sour-bough, ₱ bbl.	1 00@ 1 50
Apples, Sweet-bough, ₱ bbl.	1 00@ 1 25
Apples, common, ₱ bbl.	50@ 75
Peaches, Delaware, ₱ crate	1 50@ 2 00
Peaches, Jersey, ₱ basket	75@ 1 75
Plums, Gage, ₱ bushel	2 00@ 2 50
Plums, Damson, ₱ bushel	2 00@ 2 25
Whortleberries, ₱ bushel	3 00@ 4 00
Pears, Bartlett, ₱ crate	1 50@ 2 50
Pears, Bell, ₱ bbl.	3 00@ 3 50
Pears, common, ₱ bbl.	1 25@ 1 50
Musk-melons, ₱ bbl.	1 00@ 1 50
Water-melons, ₱ 100	8 00@25 00

DRIED FRUITS—Prices are unsettled, with but little doing.

Apples, Sliced, ₱ lb.	9½@10½
Apples, State, good to prime, ₱ lb.	6 @ 7
Apples, Western, good to prime, ₱ lb.	4 @ 6
Apples, Southern, good to prime, ₱ lb.	4 @ 6
Peaches, Peeled, prime, ₱ lb.	17 @18
Peaches, Peeled, fair to good, ₱ lb.	12 @15
Peaches, Unpeeled, halves, prime, ₱ lb.	6½@ 7
Peaches, Unpeeled, quarters, prime, ₱ lb.	5 @ 6
Blackberries, ₱ lb.	9 @10
Raspberries, ₱ lb.	27 @28
Cherries, ₱ lb.	18 @20
Plums, ₱ lb.	18 @20

SUNDRIES—We quote:

Rough Flaxseed, ₱ bushel	$2 35@$2 40
Timothy-seed, ₱ bushel	4 50@ 5 00
Bees-wax, ₱ lb.	34@ 36
Broom-corn, Red, ₱ lb.	7@ 9
Broom-corn, Green, ₱ lb.	9@ 11
Broom-Corn, Hurl, ₱ lb.	11@ 12
Clover-seed, prime, ₱ lb.	14@ 14½
Vinegar, pure, ₱ gallon	20@ 22
Feathers, Live Geese, new, ₱ lb.	80@ 85

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 24, 1870.

Trade in Live Stock was unusually small this forenoon. Owing to the interruption to travel by the burning of a bridge on the Susquehanna Railroad, the supplies of Sheep, Lambs and Hogs were short. No Stock arrived by the Albany boat. Prices were firm at the following quotations: Sheep, 4c.@6c. ₱ lb.; Lambs, 9c.@9½c. ₱ lb.; Hogs, 10c. ₱ lb. Horned Cattle not quoted—sales too insignificant.

SALES TODAY.

At the Weehawken Sheep Market, JUDD & BUCKINGHAM sold 157 Lambs, weight 9,450 lbs., at 9¼c. ₱ lb.; 107 Lambs, weight 6,050 lbs., at 9c. ₱ lb.; 60 Sheep, weight 5,500 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 7 Sheep, weight 720 lbs., at 4c. ₱ lb. Weekly report of Sheep sold at same market by same firm for week ending Aug. 24, 1870, 2,090 Sheep, price received, $8,569; average, $4 10 ₱ head; 528 Lambs, price received, $2,328 20; average, $4 40 ₱ head; 127 Calves, price received, $1,257 50; range of prices for Sheep, 4¼c.@5½c. ₱ lb.; a small top at 6c. ₱ lb.; range of prices for Lambs, 7c.@9c. ₱ lb.; range of prices for Calves, $8@$10 ₱ head. E. VAN WERT sold for HUME & ELLIOTT 146 Lambs, weight 7,630 lbs., at 8¼c. ₱ lb.; 30 Lambs, culls, at $2 50 ₱ head; 42 Sheep, coarse, from Western New-York, weight 3,210 lbs., at 4¼c. ₱ lb. Gross arrivals at Weehawken Market for week ending Aug. 24, 1870, 2,771 head of horned Cattle, 7,905 Sheep and Lambs, 179 Veals, 5,197 Hogs, 44 Horses, arrived in 248 cars.

FORTIETH-STREET HOG MARKET.

T. H. REID sold 77 heavy State Hogs, average weight 300 lbs. ₱ head, at 10c. ₱ lb. Market closed with an upward tendency, owing to cool weather and short arrivals.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET MARKET.

H. REID & MCGRAW, at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Market, sold a lot of prime State Lambs at 10c. ₱ lb.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 23d-st.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
UNDER THE PALM. Leading characters by Mr. Lawrence Barrett and Miss Louisa Moore.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
LITTLE FAUST. Leading characters by Messrs. George L. Fox, H. T. Allen, Mrs. J. A. Oates and Miss Marion Taylor.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OUR COUSIN GERMAN. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph K. Emmet, Ringgold, Leonard, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss Madden, Miss Fowler.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
SITALA, THE JUGGLER'S DAUGHTER. Leading character by Mme. Kathi Lanner.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY

THE WAR.

Our Paris correspondent today indicates a complication which may compel Russia to take part in the war. The Poles are represented as in earnest sympathy with France and leaving to join the French Army, while the Baltic Provinces are said to desire annexation to the North German Confederation. Private letters from Paris received in London, represent that the Prussians hope for an insurrection in Paris when they approach it, which will result in displacing the existing authorities, when peace may be easily guaranteed. The war will be purposeless in their estimation without this. On the other hand *La Presse* says the neutral Ambassadors have been officially informed that peace is impossible while a single Prussian soldier remains in France. Several conferences have been held by diplomatic agents in Paris, but a special dispatch from that city says no mention was made of peace overtures such as the English journals reported. BISMARCK has indirectly informed the French Minister of Foreign Affairs that Prussia will only conclude peace on a basis which will make it impossible for France to think of future disturbances. Advices from Berlin say a popular movement is in progress to secure for the Liberal Party a voice in the settlement of terms of peace, and to give expression to the feeling of the people, to whom everything is due.

The session of the Corps Legislatif on Monday night was unusually turbulent. The replies of the Ministers, though generally satisfactory, did not allay the excitement. One member proposed to send everybody out of the city who could not bear arms; another suggested sending the wounded away; another created a fresh tumult by declaring that there was a scarcity of arms in one quarter of the city, and M. GAMBETTA brought matters to a crisis by accusing the majority of having brought on the war. The party accused would not listen to him, and the session was brought to a close amid confusion and disorder. The *Constitutionnel* vaguely intimates that the Prussians will find that Paris, as ever, is the heart of France, and that neither spies nor battalions can break the defenses which her danger has cemented. The *Figaro* has made a proposition to place electrical lights on the ramparts of Paris to dazzle the eyes of the besiegers in the event of an attack, and the suggestion is said to be regarded with favor. The Garde Mobile and sharp-shooters encamped about Paris are drilled by competent officers. The incorporation of the National Guard with the regular army has begun. Advices from French sources say that Marshal BAZAINE had arrested the Prussian advance until the organization of a large army under MCMAHON was completed. *La Liberté* says the Crown Prince has fallen back from St. Dizier. The same journal gives the loss of the three Prussian Armies as 35,000 killed and 85,000 wounded. Dispatches by way of London represent Metz entirely isolated, FAILLY superseded at Chalons, and MCMAHON strongly posted on the plains before that city with an army of 175,000. A lady of high social position in Paris has been arrested on accusation of conveying information to the enemy, and is imprisoned in the fortress of Vincennes. The amount of the loan taken on Tuesday was 620,000,000 francs, and at the close of the lists five thousand persons were waiting to subscribe, and this did not include the subscriptions from Marseilles, Bordeaux and other cities. The loan is quoted at the same rate as rentes.

Violations of Belgian territory by the Prussians are reported from Arlon, a frontier town of Belgium, where Belgian soldiers were fired upon by Prussian troops, who entered both Belgium and Luxembourg, and, it is said, transported their wounded through neutral territory. A Belgian journal says the Belgian soldiers were mistaken for French, and the trespass was inadvertent, as the Prussians withdrew as soon as told of their position. The Orleanist Princes in England are represented to be very hopeful and watchful of events in France, all of which, affecting their interests, are reported to them by a faithful agent in Paris. A subsidy of $10,000,000 in gold has been paid by Prussia to Bavaria. Count RENARD has been appointed by the Prussian Government Governor of Alsace.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

M. DE LESSEPS has received the Order of the Star of India....Several lives were lost at a fire in Rotherhithe on Tuesday night....It is announced that Italian troops are making a general movement upon the territory of the Pope, and it is believed that VICTOR EMMANUEL cannot control the desire of the people to get possession of Rome....A Spanish Deputy, returning from exile on Tuesday last, was received by a procession of 5,000 Republicans.

GENERAL.

Fires are raging in the woods along the borders of Maine and New-Brunswick.

The steamer *Sunny Side*, from Catskill to New-York, ran ashore on Tuesday night between Cruger's and Goat Islands, and the passengers were obliged to leave her and come down by railroad.

A State Convention of Universalists assembled at Hudson on Tuesday, and elected its officers and received the reports of various committees. Yesterday it appointed WASHINGTON WHEELOCK and GEO. ROBINSON Trustees of the St. Lawrence University, and transacted other business.

The census returns give the town of Norwalk, Conn., 12,122 inhabitants, a gain of sixty-one per cent. over the figures of the last census.

CHAS. A. OAKLEY, a prominent citizen of Newburg, died on Tuesday night of congestion of the brain.

The Humboldt Hotel and two buildings adjoining, in Memphis, Tenn., were destroyed by fire on Monday night. The loss amounted to $300,000.

A destructive fire occurred at Union City, Tenn. on Saturday night, and the offices of the *Herald* and *Mail* newspapers were destroyed.

The Central Pacific, California and Oregon, Oakland and Alameda and San Joaquin Valley Railroad Companies have consolidated, under the name of the Central Pacific Railroad Company.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD passed through Elko, Cal., on Tuesday, and is said to have been so feeble as to be unable to get out of the car.

N. A. H. BALL, a prominent citizen of Nevada, died yesterday.

The Irish National Congress yesterday elected JAMES W. FITZGERALD, of Ohio, President; P. W. DUNN, Vice-President; J. J. HARRINGTON, J. W. GOFF and J. C. BOYCE, Secretaries. Both branches of the Fenian and the Irish National Brotherhood were represented.

Large sums have been subscribed at Ottawa, Ontario, for the relief of the sufferers by the late fires in that vicinity.

The Tyne crew has arrived at Montreal on their way to Lachine, where they go into training for the expected race with the St. John oarsmen.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science yesterday elected as officers for the ensuing year: President, Prof. ASA GRAY; Vice-President, Dr. GEORGE PARKER; Secretary, F. W. PUTNAM; Treasurer, W. O. VAUX.

A desperate fight occurred on Sunday last in O'Brien County, Tenn., between a party of negroes and a Sheriff's posse who were attempting to arrest a negro named EDMUND JACKSON.

Some of the prisoners who were arrested by order of Gov. HOLDEN in North Carolina, have sued out bail writs against KIRK and his deputy, BERGEN, and the latter has been lodged in jail.

A dispatch from Rio Janeiro, by way of London, states that RUZZOLA has been chosen President of Paraguay.

ROBERT E. CHAMBERS was yesterday nominated for member of Congress from the Sixteenth District of Ohio.

Reports from Montana intimate that there is likely to be trouble with the Sioux Indians in that quarter.

A coal-oil lamp exploded on Monday night, at the residence of G. MANSFIELD, on Virginia-avenue, near Delaware-avenue, Washington, and considerably damaged a quantity of furniture and clothing. Mrs. BRAUND, who was badly burned on Saturday evening last by the explosion of a coal-oil can in the same city, died on Tuesday of the injuries she sustained.

Hon. DANIEL HOLLAND was, yesterday, renominated for the State Senate in Maine, from Androscoggin County.

The Illinois Press Association was at Montreal, yesterday, where the members were received with great cordiality.

Fires are still raging in the woods of Canada. The village of Ashton was saved only by cutting down the trees which surrounded it.

The population of Paterson, according to the returns made by the present census-taker, is about 34,000—a gain of over 14,000 in ten years.

The Liberal Club held its regular weekly meeting last evening, at which Dr. OTT read a paper on "The Fauna on the Bottom of the Sea."

The inquest over the body of JOHN C. PHALEN, who was drowned on the night of the 12th of August, through the collision between the steamer *Norwalk* and the schooner *Lady Ellen*, was resumed at noon yesterday, before Coroner WHITEHILL, in Brooklyn. Several witnesses were examined and the jury rendered a verdict blaming nobody.

Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday held an inquest upon the body of DENNIS O'BRIEN, the deaf mute murdered in Orchard-street last week. The jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death from a stab wound in the chest from an ice pick in the hands of FREDERICK DAIKER, the prisoner believing that his life was in danger at the time.

The steam-ship *Abyssinia*, sailing for Liverpool, yesterday, took out $496,860. The steamship *Nevada*, sailing for Liverpool, took out $12,500. Total amount of shipments, $509,360.

The War.

The news received from the seat of war during the past twenty-four hours has been rather more contradictory than ever, and it would not be easy at this moment for the most careful student of the situation to decide positively where the principal contending armies are placed. There are as many rumors on the subject as prevailed lately in reference to the whereabouts of the Emperor and the Prince Imperial. It is not difficult to concoct positive statements, and pretend that they come from "Head-quarters," but the public here will act wisely in receiving all such statements with great suspicion. So close a watch is kept upon the sources through which real news could alone arrive, that it is almost impossible for the most active of correspondents to transmit anything more than mere gossip. BAZAINE'S plans are kept a secret even from the French Chambers, but we know from M. F. GAILLARDET, whose dispatches to the *Courrier des Etats Unis* have a special value, that the General has begged the Government to send him "reinforcements upon reinforcements." M. GAILLARDET, however, tells us that the conscripts now marching through Paris are armed only with the old muzzle-loader, and are without uniforms—a striking proof of the rottenness which has prevailed in the administration of the French Army. It is all but impossible that raw levies armed with muzzle-loaders can cope successfully with the well-trained soldiers of Germany, carrying the needle-gun. This disadvantage on the side of the French will not be without results in future engagements.

The patriotic spirit of the two nations is fully aroused, but we have still this important fact before us—that on the first of every month, and oftener if necessary, very heavy bodies of disciplined troops are dispatched to the aid of the Prussian commanders, while France can only summon into the field raw youths from the rural districts. It may be said that we found soldiers created under similar circumstances very effective during our own recent war, but in that respect the conditions were equal on both sides. In the present contest the chief conditions of success are nearly all on one side. We have never doubted that the French people would make a gallant resistance, rejecting the predictions of many that the war would "be over in a week." But it is quite clear that the French Army was not in a fit state to be put in the field against the immense hosts of Germany. Marshal BAZAINE has been called upon to accomplish an almost superhuman task, and if success crowned his efforts he would be justly entitled to rank among the most distinguished commanders of this or any other age.

As a fresh evidence of the fact that this is a war of the people in France, and not of their ruler only, our readers will observe that six hundred and twenty millions of the new loan were subscribed for in one day, and that, when the lists closed at eight, about five thousand persons who were waiting to subscribe were turned away. The loan is now quoted at the same price as rentes. It may be reasonably doubted whether the population would come forward with their money in this way if they did not feel considerable interest in the war, totally apart from the Emperor NAPOLEON—who, indeed, has been little more than a puppet all the way through. His name is scarcely ever mentioned in Paris, but still the war goes on. If the very positive statements made by the "only journal" in America which has special correspondents at the seat of war had any foundation in fact, peace would have been made three weeks ago—for NAPOLEON has been quite powerless to direct events. If the French people were adverse to the war they could soon stop it. Only wonderful ignorance or extreme fanaticism could suggest the notion that the French nation is being led by the nose by an Emperor who seems to be absolutely forgotten in his own capital. This is a war of France against Germany, not of NAPOLEON against King WILLIAM or King BISMARCK. If we have not been among the prophets who foretold an early termination of the struggle, it is because history teaches that wars between great nations are generally obstinate and protracted. This is a question which cannot be settled by the "sympathies" which are attracted to either side in the contest, nor by the prophets who derive their inspirations from the Red Republican circles of Paris and the refugee conclaves of London. The course of events will alone decide whether France can be crushed in a single campaign. And this may be said, it is to be hoped, without doing violence to the feelings of the Germans, who have the majority of the American people on their side.

A Republic for Germany.

The successes of the German armies in the present war may undoubtedly tend to increase the popularity of the House of HOHENZOLLERN for a time; but there can scarcely be any doubt that a republic, and not an empire, is the form of government toward which the people are gravitating. It is impossible that united Germany can long remain subject to a monarch who still clings to the principle which cost CHARLES I. his life. The German people are now too powerful to be held in leading-strings, and the degree of culture which exists among them is too high to admit of a repetition of those despotic measures which Count BISMARCK has so often put in force. Count BISMARCK has, indeed, been made an instrument for the accomplishment of a great work, but his usefulness will have passed away with the close of the present war. From that time the German people will have freed themselves from external enemies, and they will be enabled to apply their undivided energies to the task of constructing a Government calculated to develop the liberal ideas which really animate the nation. The war has not only paralyzed the only formidable foe which stood in the way of Germany, but it has obliterated sectional differences. The grand idea of "unity" was never so fully realized by our own people as during and after our late war, and the sense of danger to Germany has had a similar effect upon the minds of the German people. They see plainly enough that their own political differences are unimportant compared with the necessity of presenting an unbroken front to the world. They will soon see that in a republic lies their surest guarantee of future prosperity and power, and it is not too much to hope that Austria will one day form an integral part of that republic.

In that case, the two greatest Governments in the world will challenge admiration as the direct work of the people's hands. Under a republic, there need be scarcely any limit to the progress of Germany. No one can doubt that she would at any time be prepared to repel assaults from without. Republics always know how to defend themselves. The existence of the House of HOHENZOLLERN is now an anachronism. It is the indomitable spirit of a great nation which has waged the present arduous contest, not the genius of a King or his advisers. Whatever may be the plans of BISMARCK, we do not believe that the German people intend this war to be one of aggrandizement or spoliation. They only want "Germany for the Germans,"—to cause it to be understood by the world, once for all, that Germany must not be put up as a prize for Imperial or political gamblers. BISMARCK'S ambition has thus far exceeded that of his countrymen, and the war will probably teach him that with the accomplishment of German unity, the great bulk of the people will be fully satisfied. As a Minister, he is still far from being universally popular—as the fact that he has been obliged to suppress sixty-seven newspapers in North Germany, for making disagreeable comments, sufficiently attests. "I have no love for the preaching old drill-sergeant who is called King of Prussia," writes a German to a foreign journal, "or for the audacious conspirator who pulls his wires. This conspirator and his rival conspirator, LOUIS BONAPARTE, stand in my affections pretty much on a par. Both play their own game, and are obstacles to better things. I am a republican. I desire a republic for every country in Europe. I believe no country of Europe is so fitted to be a republic as Germany." That is the true idea, and it will govern the future of politics in Germany. Under a republic, the nation itself, and not Kings or Ministers, would reap the advantages of the vast sacrifices it has made. Let us hope that the present generation will witness the disappearance both of the HOHENZOLLERNS and the HAPSBURGS.

The Rival Senators.

Republican politicians are actively canvassing for the choice of delegates to the approaching State Convention, and for the nominations for members of Congress in the various districts. We learn that throughout the State the struggle between the Fenton and Conkling factions of the party is going on with constantly increasing vigor, and that the prospect is that some unpleasant manifestations of feeling will be made at Saratoga on the 7th of September. It is useless to attempt to disguise the fact that this unfortunate condition of affairs exists. It is far better to recognize the evil, and endeavor to remedy, or at least to mitigate it.

It is peculiarly unfortunate that the Republicans of New-York are not more harmonious just at present, and that the leaders should be engaged in a bitter feud at a time when the party needs its best energies to avert a new defeat. The question is earnestly asked on all hands, What is the most feasible remedy for the evil, and how can it be best applied? The situation is not a new one. A similar condition of affairs has existed in the State of New-York for nearly thirty years, having been inaugurated by Mr. SEWARD, and participated in by Mr. FILLMORE, Mr. WEED, Mr. GREELEY, and, in fact, by all the prominent Whig and Republican leaders. The Democrats have several times been successful in the State, solely by reason of the dissensions which have raged in the Republican ranks, and on each occasion the bitterness of feeling has been intensified, and the blame of the disaster ascribed by one faction to the other.

Senators FENTON and CONKLING seem to have fallen heirs to the old feud, and to have incorporated into it an unusual amount of personal acrimony. In almost every county in the State their respective adherents are at work, securing delegates to the approaching State Convention, and manipulating the local nominations. In all probability the Convention will be composed entirely of delegates pledged to the interests of one or other of our Senators. Whichever secures control will be sure to use it to the dissatisfaction of the other, thus continually keeping alive old bitterness of feeling, and widening the breach between the adherents of each side. It is not to be supposed that an effective campaign can be carried on under such circumstances, nor that a strong ticket, which the whole party would earnestly support, can be nominated.

The only effective way of reaching the difficulty is by a change of course on the part of the Senators at the head of the respective factions. They must be induced, if possible, to reconcile their differences, and call off their forces. This must be done in the interests of the national Republican Party, as well as in their individual interests, for it is certain that our Senators would serve themselves in the estimation of the Republicans of the State by making concessions to each other, or even by a temporary sacrifice of pride. The rank and file of the party are heartily tired of the contest, and would rejoice to witness a compromise and reconciliation.

Practically, there need be no difficulty in effecting such an arrangement, although we fear there is very little hope that it will be done. The controversy is too extended, and has become complicated with too many local strifes. In nearly a dozen districts fierce struggles are going on for the Congressional nominations, and much bitterness of feeling has been engendered. In the Chautauqua, Erie, Wyoming, Orleans, Oswego and Onondaga districts, especially, is this the case, and we are bound to assume that such a condition of things will mar the harmony of the canvass in those counties. They are all Republican strongholds, and the danger is that our customary majorities may be so far reduced as to swell up another discouraging majority against us in the State.

We appeal to our Senators to "let us have peace." So far as their personal grievances are concerned, the party cares but very little, and invokes a plague "on both their Houses." We suggest that they get together before the State Convention, and come to an amicable understanding with regard to the future. We are aware that both of them constantly profess a disposition for harmony, but we know that the war of the factions is as constantly going on, and that the Republican Party is in a fair way to suffer defeat in consequence. If a sincere and permanent adjustment of the existing difficulties could be made, and publicly announced at Saratoga on the 7th, it is quite certain that the party would be in a far better condition to go into the approaching campaign than it can be under present circumstances.

Demagogues and Working Men.

The conflict between capital and labor is in Europe a great fact. One is the despotic and irresponsible master—the other the fettered servant, almost the slave. Progress in mechanical invention and scientific appliances tends mainly to the advantage of the employer—little, if at all, to the benefit of the employed. The measure of wealth is the measure of political power. There, then, the disposition of labor organizations to take part in political movements is not surprising. The wisdom of the policy which seeks relief for working men through organic changes in the Government, or through ordinary legislative action, is doubtful even there. It is natural that attempts should be made to secure for combinations in the interest of labor the same legal recognition that has always been enjoyed by associated capital, but beyond this mere political action seems unavailing. The Rochdale co-operators have done more for English working men than the Chartists ever did, or than common trades-unions and the advocates of strikes can ever hope to do.

But the conflict, which possesses terrible significance in the crowded countries of the Old World, has no existence on this continent. Socialistic theorists profess to find in American society the germs of a struggle as intense as that which underlies the surface of things in England and France. Practical people know that the assertion has no solid foundation. No impassable chasm separates industry from wealth. We have no privileged class, and no class doomed hopelessly to labor. The capitalist of today was a working man ten years ago; hard work, and skill, and thrift, and judgment have made him what he is. And the road he trod to fortune is open to the whole body of working men. They cannot truly complain of arbitrary distinctions, of obstacles proceeding from political causes, or of class injustice. Their numbers invest them with vast political influence, and party leaders eagerly bid for their support. They are strangers to the invidious legislation, and the insulting privileges, from which industry elsewhere suffers. Land is accessible to all of them, and the ceaseless march of settlement makes the West a never-failing resource. When, therefore, a man mounts a platform, and harangues them as an oppressed and injured class, we may be quite sure he is a demagogue. When he invites them to organize for political action, apart from other classes, we suspect that he plies the demagogue's art for some sinister purpose. When he assails capital as an enemy, and appeals to labor as proletarian—as a destined order or estate from which there is no escape—and propounds schemes at variance with the general welfare, we more than suspect both his character and purposes.

For these reasons the Labor Convention, which has been some days in session at Cincinnati, seems to us wholly unworthy of respect. Its speeches and resolutions savor more of demagogism than of genuine honest industry. We listen for an intelligent exposition of the real grievances and drawbacks which affect labor, and of practical methods of enlarging its rewards and promoting its elevation; and we hear, instead, senseless wails about the tyranny of capital, and equally senseless suggestions with reference to the improvement of the working man. It might be expected that in such a body, competent witnesses would proclaim the lamentable lack of thoroughness in mechanical work in this country, and explain its causes—the rapid decline in skill consequent upon the breaking down of the apprenticeship system, the self-imposed severity of competition arising from the tendency of labor to aggregate in cities,—the costliness and futility of strikes as means of improvement,—and the practical working of co-operation here and abroad, as an agency for securing to labor a larger measure of reward. We might expect, too, to see the brains of the Convention exercised in organizing plans of self-help, whether relating to co-operative industry, or the transport of surplus industry from the crowded centres of trade and commerce to the newer fields of the South and West. On all these subjects a Labor Convention, which really represented labor, and was intent upon benefiting it, should speak authoritatively. On all of them the Cincinnati Convention has been silent.

And for these practical questions what has been substituted? Vehement denunciations of Chinese immigrants, who are to be suppressed by the bullet, if the ballot fail. Demands for a national Eight-hour law. Violent attacks upon the bondholders and the national banks, and a proposition to pay the bonds in an inconvertible currency, to be manufactured without limits. Discriminating taxes upon wealth. Legislative reduction of rates of interest. Compulsory labor by all able-bodied men. These will serve as specimens of the topics which occupied the time of the speakers, and formed the burden of the resolutions of a body pretending to represent working men. We cannot wonder that an assembly which thus contributed to the demagogues' available capital finished its folly by resolving to inaugurate "a new and distinctive political party." That is the proper finishing stroke of the business. It dispels lingering doubts as to the composition and merit and purpose of this so-called Labor Convention. A little dexterous management might have concealed its character. The mission of its managers is now known, and prudent, self-reliant working men will shun these managers as charlatans.

Suburban Railroads and Civic Politics.

The Elevated Railway in Ninth-avenue has at last ended its precarious existence. The amusement of running empty cars up and down the road, while it gratified the pride of the inventors, and excited a gentle interest in the minds of the general public, was apparently too expensive to the stockholders to be longer indulged in. The road has died from want of confidence. Its appearance was against it, to begin with, and the one or two serious accidents, and the many annoying stoppages which occurred during its brief career, were not reassuring. So the company has discontinued its operations indefinitely, and the project we may fairly regard as dead. The dwellers along the route of the road rejoice once more in a privacy undisturbed by the prying eyes of its passengers, and its mysterious apparatus of clattering chains and incomprehensible wheels no longer brings terror to passing horses, or profane indignation to the hearts of their drivers. Only the road itself remains, growing rustier and forlorner day by day, a melancholy monument of ill-digested schemes and unwise ambition. The only present resource for the company seems to be to let it out for awning-posts, or sell it for old iron.

With the failure of this plan, perishes the last immediate hope of relief to up-town and Westchester residents from the tedium of horse-car and omnibus. An under-ground railroad, even if the design worries its way to an actual beginning, through the manifold obstacles of legislation, intrigue, inertness, and corruption, must necessarily be a work of infinite difficulty, of great time, labor, and expense. The plan we advocated not long since of water-front railways, to be included in the proposed new system of wharfage, seems to offer the speediest possibility of aid. We presume that Gen. MCCLELLAN and his assistants are losing no time in making the preliminary surveys for this pressing and important work, and we trust that the benefits of such a combination as we have referred to will not be lost sight of.

Certainly the last census shows that something must be done in this direction, and very quickly, too, if we desire to retain our numerical superiority as the first City of the continent. While all our neighboring cities—Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Newark—have increased largely in population since the last census, New-York, despite its large immigration, and the natural influx to a Metropolis, has stood still, if it has not fallen actually behind. And these additions to neighboring communities have not resulted only or even chiefly from natural laws of increase, but are largely due to the secession of our own citizens, dissatisfied with our facilities for local transportation. The upper part of Manhattan Island, as lovely a site for private residences as could be desired, is practically barred to all but persons of wealth and leisure by its difficulty of access from the business parts of the City. The dweller in Newark, or Elizabeth, or Rahway, or Stamford, or Bridgeport, not to speak of Brooklyn, can get to his office in Wall-street, or Broadway, or the Swamp, with incomparably more speed, ease, and certainty, the whole year through, than the dweller at Manhattanville or Washington Heights. This has been shown over and over again, not only by figures, but, what is vastly more convincing, by experience; and as a natural consequence, thousands of our best citizens are yearly driven away from us to lend their intelligence and their integrity to the work of building up other cities and other States. To our municipal rulers this may seem of no great moment; but it must not be forgotten that the seceders take away votes with them also. This is a more serious drain than any defection of mere talent or natural strength; and though the facilities for manufacturing public opinion are here unusually great, there must always be a probable basis of fact to sustain the fictions of our canvassers. We trust, therefore, that our next Legislature will graciously remember that what has heretofore been considered only as a social want, may, in time, assume the aspect of a political necessity, and so devise some plan to avert from us the danger of gradual extinction. Else some day or other, in years to come, an intelligent New-Jerseyman may have occasion to sit, like MACAULAY'S famous New-Zealander, around the ruins of our New Court-house, and muse on the downfall of a city destroyed by the absence of facilities for quick transportation.

Return of the Catholic Bishops.

Most of the American Roman Catholic Bishops have now returned from Rome, and have undertaken to offer the public explanations of the infallibility dogma. According to the reports of their addresses, there is a singular diversity of opinion among them, as well as a very conflicting estimate of the importance of the dogma itself. Archbishop PURCELL, of Cincinnati, was one of the boldest of our American prelates in his opposition to the dogma while at Rome, and it seems that his views have not been essentially changed by the fact that the Pope had his own way in the end. In a recent address, delivered at Cincinnati, he declared that the Pope speaks infallibly only when he speaks the truth, and that if he should deny any doctrine of the Church, he would become a heretic, the same as the most fallible man. "Therefore," the Archbishop declares, "if he denies any dogma of the Church held by every true believer, he is no more Pope than either you or I, and so in this respect this dogma of infallibility amounts to nothing as an article of temporal government or cover for heresy."

This is rather bold language for a Roman Catholic prelate to utter, but we have no doubt that it will meet the approbation of the great majority of intelligent Catholics in this country. The fact is that the infallibility question is one which has chiefly interested the clergy; the masses took very little interest in it. When our American Bishops have done explaining it, the world will go on just as if the Pope were as liable to make gross blunders as the New-York *Tribune* itself.

We publish today several letters from our special correspondents at the seat of war. The statements which are made in these letters may be trusted, since our correspondents are not instructed to garble their news, nor are their letters "doctored" before publication to suit the prejudices of a clique. The writers are simply told to report faithfully what they see and hear. One of these letters is from a Prussian officer, and another is from an officer who writes to us to say that he has received a special pass from Royal head-quarters. "It gives authority to the bearer to 'circulate within the lines of our armies,' and 'our commanders are desired to place no obstacles in his way.'" "Monadnock," whose letters we shall receive from time to time, is too well known to our readers to need any introduction.

Certain Democratic journals have already taken the alarm about the probable results of the New-York census. In this City the party has for a long series of years exhibited a consistent abhorrence of correct enumeration, and it is perhaps only natural that the unbiased figures of our present census should be denounced in advance as a "Radical swindle." If the numbering of the people had produced the effect upon King David which the process appears to produce upon some of our local Democrats, there would have been little need of a Divine interposition to humble the pride which it unduly excited. That the probable total of our City population should be proved to be only 850,000 is, it appears, "a monstrous wrong," "a deep-laid plot," and ought to be immediately remedied by the State Legislature. The same authority believes that a "fair count" would show that there are nearly, if not altogether, a million and a half of souls in our Metropolis. A count conducted on the same principles as those which have "footed up" some late Democratic majorities certainly would.

A growing preference for registered bonds, which our Washington correspondent speaks of as the result of Treasury experience, will no doubt soon extend to other securities besides those of the Government. Some of the railroad companies now recognize the dictates of prudence, in which the preference originates, by providing for the registration of their mortgage bonds,—and the example must be generally followed. There are inconveniences connected with the collection of interest on registered, as compared with coupon bonds, as a difference in price has generally shown. But the absolute safety which registration insures outweighs other considerations. A little trouble on dividend-day is compensated for by the guarantee against loss by accident or robbery which the holder of a registered bond possesses.

The verdict of the Brooklyn Coroner's Jury on the *Norwalk* disaster is of a kind to satisfy no one. The friends of those who fell victims to an accident which could not have occurred apart from gross negligence, had a right to demand that the responsibility should be brought home to the proper persons, and the general public were equally entitled to look for a vindication of their right to be protected against recklessness or incapacity. The jury ought to have determined from the evidence whether the master of the schooner or of the steamer was to be charged with causing the death in question. As it is, the conclusion seems irresistible that neither Coroner nor jury understood their duty. If, as reported, the jury were incapable of agreeing on the question of culpability, they should have declined to find a verdict at all, just as the Coroner ought to have refused to receive the perfectly irrelevant verdict which they did bring in. The public safety is very inadequately cared for when some one who ought to have been tried for a criminal offense gets quietly absolved, and is allowed the opportunity of repeating it.

Nothing could be more calculated to shake our faith in the fitness of France for self-government than the character of the late debates in the Corps Legislatif. Recriminations like those so freely bandied about by the Republican Deputies only tend to show that the minority are more devoted to their party than to their country. In a supreme crisis like the present, true statesmanship and patriotism alike demand that minor differences should be forgotten, and that a support without grudge or cavil should be accorded to the men in whose hands the destinies of the country have been placed. The enemy, who may soon be at the gates, reckons upon dissensions within the city more than upon his engines of destruction.

The officials of the Brooklyn Navy-yard seem to be as much afraid of reporters as the French Generals, and the members of the Press naturally take a somewhat similar way of obtaining their revenge. On Tuesday evening, a fire attended with very slight loss, occurred in one of the floors of a workshop in the Navy-yard. As information regarding the nature and extent was refused both to the local Fire Marshal and to the reporters, the amount of loss was left entirely to the imagination of the latter authorities. It appears to have been unanimously resolved to make a generous allowance for contingencies, since the estimate varied from $100,000 to $200,000.

The opening of the railroad from St. Paul to Lake Superior bids fair to create a new channel of commerce, and to afford a new outlet by the lakes for the grain of Northern Minnesota. Ultimately the Northern Pacific Road will do the same work for the Red River Country, but for many years to come no great expectations can be formed of extensive agricultural productions in the region around the head of Lake Superior. The land is thickly covered with pine, and will compete but slowly with the richer savannahs of the West. For the present, the new Eldorado, Duluth, will be chiefly notable for city lots, merchandise, and commerce.

The fatal accident on the Long Island Railroad, on Tuesday, affords another illustration of the carelessness practiced in regard to dangerous crossings. Here was a point on the line known to be very hazardous. The approach to the track is by an incline, which meets the road just where there is a deep cutting. In addition to this, there is a curve in the line which prevents the approach of a train being seen until it is close at hand. Why, at such a deadly trap as this, are not precautions taken to render accidents impossible? We suppose that railroad authorities will say that people must take care of themselves, and that an occasional sign-post warning them to "look out for the locomotive" ought to be sufficient. It is almost a pity that the managers are not among the sufferers by their own neglect of reasonable precautions.

THE LIBERAL CLUB.

Interesting Paper on the Fauna on the Bottom of the Sea by Dr. Ott.

The Liberal Club held its regular weekly meeting last evening at No. 23 Third-avenue, President WEHLE in the chair. After the reading and approval of the minutes of the former meeting Dr. OTT was introduced, and read an elaborate paper on "The Fauna on the bottom of the sea." The investigations, he said, in the depths of the sea, which at present absorb so deeply the interest of men of science as well as of laymen, are not of the generally-supposed recent origin. Although such researches had been prosecuted during thirty years, not without results, yet the study had recently acquired renewed interest, because recent discoveries have thrown some new light on the origin of our globe. The doctor then reviewed the explorations of FORBES and others in this branch of science, who argued that, because at an increasing depth of the sea animal life decreased, therefore there must be a certain depth at which it ceased to exist. He, the doctor, contended that, as with animals so with vegetable life, both existed and flourished at any depth not below freezing point; and that there are living beings to be found at every accessible depth. The soundings made for the laying of the Atlantic Cable disclosed the existence of living beings at a depth of 2,500 fathoms. On the Norwegian coast well-developed animals were found at a depth of 1,000 fathoms. It was still supposed that the chalk formations were going on in the bottom of the ocean, and inasmuch as the Atlantic Ocean has spread its width on the globe since the chalk formation began, it might be assumed that such chalk formations have never been interrupted since their beginning. MOLNE EDWARDS having examined a fragment of cable found at the bottom of the Mediterranean, between Sardinia and Algiers, at a depth of 3,000 miles, discovered that it was overgrown with shells, worms, &c., and coral. The great tenacity of the mud adhering to the drag-nets had long ago attracted the attention of men of science, and it was ascertained that this property was to be ascribed to the admixture of a jelly-like substance to the fine-grained dirt, which, on examination, were found to contain substances of organic life. This organism was particularly interesting on account of its relation to the animal life in the depths, and to the cretaceous formation. It was known that animals are found at a great depth, and they cannot exist without vegetable matter, the office of the latter being to convert certain organic matter into certain organic compounds. In the facts which these organisms furnish us, he concluded, Prof. DUNCAN had not found any which would require the hypothesis of the permanence of the chalk formations on the bottom of the sea, as far as the animal world is concerned. As yet this hypothesis can only be applied upon the formation of the rock, in which today animal remains are buried, differing widely from those inclosed in the chalk formation. However, it is still possible that, by a continued searching among animals which were considered extinct, a fauna similar to that of the chalk formation will be brought to light, but as yet only the photographic but not the paleontologic continuance of this formation can be admitted.

Dr. OTT illustrated his subject with maps, showing the formation of the fauna and its resemblance to shell-fish and other species of animal common to the sea. The subject was further discussed by Dr. VANDERWEYDE, Prof. KILLEMING and others, after which the meeting adjourned.

POLITICAL.

A SUSPICIOUS MOVEMENT.

The Primary Meetings—Proposition of the Executive Committee of the General City Republican Committee.

On Tuesday evening, the Executive Committee of the General City Republican Committee, held a meeting for the purpose of taking the preliminary steps toward the inauguration of the Fall campaign in the City. A resolution was adopted, recommending the General Committee to call the Republican primary meetings at an early day, to elect delegates to the approaching Conventions. It is the custom of the Republican Party, in this City, to call these primary meetings for each of the several Conventions separately, so that the delegates to be chosen may correctly represent the wishes of the party, but on this occasion it was decided that but one set of primary meetings should be held in the various districts, and that the delegates to be chosen at that meeting should act for all the Conventions hereafter to be held, including the State, City, and County Conventions, and the City Convention to be held preliminary to the December election.

This recommendation goes to the General Committee, which meets to-night, for final action. We call attention to it, as being a very unusual and suspicious movement, and for the purpose of warning the General Committee to examine into it closely, before giving it their approval. It certainly has too mysterious a look to be satisfactory to Republicans generally, and we more than suspect that it is intended to forestal the usual preliminary action of the Republican Party in this City, by putting the control into the hands of a set of politicians who can be used and manipulated by Tammany. The proposed plan is an unusual one, and cannot fail to create a general suspicion that all is not right. We ask the General Committee to pause before they accept the suggestion, and thereby subject themselves to an unpleasant suspicion.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Reformers and Anti-Reformers—Scott Party Nominations—District Candidates—Prospects of the Election.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Friday, Aug. 19, 1870.

The political contest between the Reformers or Carpenter Party and the Anti-Reformers or Scott Party is getting warm. The Reform candidates have taken the stump, and have been over about one-third of the State. They have challenged their opponents to meet them on the stump in an equal contest, but the Scott Party decline this challenge. The latter are willing to send speakers to meet the Reform candidates, but the latter challenge SCOTT to meet CARPENTER—both candidates for Governor—and RANSIER (mulatto) to meet BUTLER—both candidates for Lieutenant-Governor. This failure of the Scott candidates to meet the Reformers is regarded as a point gained by the latter.

NOMINATIONS OF THE SCOTT PARTY.

The Scott party has just completed its set of nominees for Representatives in Congress in the four Congressional districts. In the First District, WHITTEMORE held out himself as an aspirant for the nomination until a day or two before the District Convention met, when he wrote a letter of withdrawal, stating that he did so in deference to the opinions of his friends, who had doubts as to his being admitted (although he professed to have none himself,) even should he get the nomination and also the election. The fact is, WHITTEMORE saw that his case was hopeless. The country at large had decided against him, and the tone of the Northern Press had left him no doubt as to what was the opinion of all honest Republicans about him and his delinquencies. The District Convention accordingly made its nomination without regard to WHITTEMORE, Mr. J. H. RAINEY (mulatto) being the nominee for that district. He is county Senator in the State Legislature. This promises to be the last of WHITTEMORE. In the Second District there was a split in the District Convention, and one branch nominated Mr. ROBERT C. DE LARGE, (mulatto,) who is now member of the House in the State Legislature, while the other branch nominated Mr. CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS BOWEN, at present in Congress. Both these candidates belong to the SCOTT party; but DE LARGE proposes to run in on the negro influence, and BOWEN trusts to his patronage already established. Gentlemen from Charleston, who know the parties, have told me that they expect BOWEN to secure the election. In the Third District the aspirants for the nomination were Representative SOLOMON LAFAYETTE HODGE and Gen. R. B. ELLIOTT, (a negro.) ELLIOTT was the preference of the opposite party, and secured in the Scott Party the almost unanimous nomination. Unless a strong opposition be nominated by the Reformers, he will stand a fair chance of getting the election, although in the last contest (1868) the SCOTT party were in a minority of 3,008. In the Fourth District there was, as in the Second, a split in the Convention. One faction nominated Col. A. S. WALLACE, the incumbent; while the other nominated a Mr. PUFFER—a Northern man connected with the Revenue Department. WALLACE is a native. In this Fourth District, where there are now two SCOTT candidates, the reformers have nominated Col. I. J. MCKISSICK—a Southern man whose disabilities have been removed.

PROSPECTS OF THE REFORMERS.

Now, should the Reformers make the very best nominations possible, it seems likely that they will carry, as they did before, two out of the four districts—the Third and the Fourth. In the First RAINEY (mulatto) will certainly be elected; and in the Second, probably, BOWEN again, although the friends of DE LARGE (mulatto) are quite sanguine. If these surmises be correct, the next representative delegation will consist of two SCOTT men—RAINEY (mulatto) and BOWEN, and of two reformers, both white—MCKISSICK, from the Fourth, and a man yet to be nominated from the Third. There is some talk of the Reformers uniting with the Scott Party on Col. ELLIOTT, (negro,) but this is not at all likely.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Women's Rights Women to Canvass the State for Wendell Phillips—Contest in the First Congressional District.

From the Springfield Republican, Aug. 24.

The nomination of Mr. PHILLIPS for Governor has brought into the field a candidate who, if he consents to stand, is more formidable than any third-party man has been for years in Massachusetts. It is understood that Mr. PHILLIPS will receive the nomination of the labor party, and that he will be supported, to a considerable extent, by the friends of woman suffrage, of which he has long been the advocate. Indeed, propositions have been made looking toward a canvass of the State by Mrs. LIVERMORE, Mrs. HOWE and Mrs. LUCY STONE in behalf of Mr. PHILLIPS, and the *Woman's Journal* has been urged to declare itself in favor of his election on the woman suffrage platform, of which Mr. TRASK, the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the prohibition ticket, is also a warm supporter. It has been assumed, rather hastily, that men elected to the Legislature on the Phillips ticket would be likely to take part in the Senatorial election in favor of Gen. BUTLER, or, at any rate, against Senator WILSON. In regard to this, two observations are to be made. In the first place, Gen. BUTLER has indicated no wish to be a candidate for the United States Senate, and within the last six months has expressly withdrawn his well-known offer to contest Senator WILSON's re-election. And secondly, even if he were a candidate, there is no special reason why the third-party men should support him in preference to WILSON or BOUTWELL, should the latter decide to stand for the position.

In the Congressional elections there is no expectation of any change except in one or both of the Boston districts, where it is possible that the Republicans and Democrats may be so nearly balanced that the third party can practically give the election to which it chooses. This would seem to involve the necessity of nominating with great caution on both sides; but, since neither the prohibitory nor the labor vote is likely to be large in Boston, we do not expect to see the result in the two doubtful districts at all influenced by the acceptance or declination of Mr. PHILLIPS.

It is well understood that if there were any chance for his election as Governor, Mr. PHILLIPS would positively decline to be a candidate at all. As it is, he may feel bound to allow the use of his name in the formation of a prohibition party, such as he has for years advised the temperance men to form. Should he come to this conclusion, the Republicans need have no fear that they will not re-elect Gov. CLAFLIN. The vote will be much larger than last year, on account of the Congressional elections, which will call out a full vote in all the closer districts, but the Democratic vote is not likely to gain proportionately so much as the Republican. It is probable that Mr. ADAMS will again ornament the Democratic ticket, though Mr. SWEETSER and Dr. SHURTLEFF are spoken of also as possibilities. With Mr. PHILLIPS in the field, the campaign will be a lively one, but the result would be substantially the same as usual, unless things change very much between now and November.

From the Boston Advertiser, Aug. 24.

The First Congressional District, Mr. BUFFINTON's, appears to be the only one in this State where there is a chance of a contest. Mr. BUFFINTON's supporters have the leading newspapers of the district on their side, and so far as it appears, the great majority of the voters. But the vigor with which they write about it indicates a movement against him of which they have some fear. Mr. DAVIS, of Plymouth, who was Mr. BUFFINTON's competitor at the last election, has many friends in that district and in the State, who would be glad to see him in Congress. But Mr. BUFFINTON's friends claim a renomination, on the ground of custom,—a claim certainly strengthened by his record as a most industrious and useful Representative.

COLORED LABOR CONVENTION.

Organization of the Body—Address by the President—First Day's Proceedings.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 24.—The New-York State Colored Labor Convention met at noon today, and was temporarily organized by calling WM. RICH, of Troy, to the chair, and then took a recess till 4 o'clock. Reassembling, Rev. HENRY HIGHLAND GARNET moved that all who were friendly to the cause, without distinction as to race or color, be allowed to take part in the proceedings, which was carried. The Convention was permanently organized as follows: President, Rev. WM. F. BUTLER, of New York; Vice-Presidents, Rev. C. R. BROWN, Troy; L. H. JACKSON, Albany; Rev. J. C. GILBERT, Saratoga; Secretaries, E. W. CROSBY, Jr., Albany; E. O. C. EATO and S. J. STOKELY, New-York. The President, on taking the chair, made a short address, complimentary to the temporary Chairman, who had grown gray in his labors for the welfare of his race; on the auspicious condition of affairs; also on the people of his race, remarking that they are no longer mere hewers of wood and drawers of water. He referred to the objects of the Convention, to secure the opening of new fields of labor for the colored people, and said many good mechanics were working in the saloons of New-York because they were excluded from working at their trades. At the conclusion of his address, the Committees on Organization, Education, Finance, Constitution, Homesteads, Public Lands and Bible Statistics were ordered to report. The Convention adjourned till evening.

THE EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session the Committees were announced as follows: Finances—J. C. Gilbert, C. P. Dun, Saratoga; Wm. Deck, Newburg. On Address and Resolutions—J. Mathews, Albany; Henry H. Garnet, New-York; J. R. Wood, B. Jerome Jeffrey, Saratoga; Dr. J. Thompson, Newburg; J. J. Spelman, State Senator from Mississippi. On Constitution and Organization—C. W. Johnson, Albany; C. B. Brown, Troy; S. J. Stokes, New-York; E. N. N. Crosby, Albany. On Public Lands and Homesteads—Wm. Rich, Troy; Leon Turner, New-York; Jacob Thomas, Newburg; John Cutler, Albany; C. H. Decumbas, New York. On Vital Statistics and Labor—Dr. D. K. McDonough, J. J. Thompson, New-York; J. S. Smones, L. H. Jackson, Albany; Jacob Stewart, New-York. On Female Labor and Education, H. H. Garnet, New-York; Miss Saidee Williams, Yonkers; J. C. Mathews, Miss Mathews, Albany; Maria Yuille. A written report from the last Committee was read by the Chairman. Rev. H. H. GARNET, in answer to calls, made an address on the present condition of the colored man. He said they had come to their rights and they would exercise them, particularly on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November. Regarding the Bible question in the schools, he said the colored men were solid for retention. He appealed to his friends not to vote with the party who tried to recall the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. The colored man who would vote with that party should be expelled from all society of the race. Rev. Mr. SMEARS, of New-Jersey, thought the time had come when they could have their rights, and advised against all intemperance and all hurtful practices.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Fifteenth Assembly District Union Republican Association—The Difficulties in the District.

A meeting of the members of the Fifteenth Assembly District Union Republican Association was held last evening at the Assembly Rooms, No. 246 West Thirty-third-street, the President, Mr. HENRY D. LAPAUGH, in the chair.

After the disposal of some routine business, the Chairman called attention to the present aspect of the dispute between this Association and that by which Mr. E. HARRISON REED was elected as delegate to the Saratoga Convention of the 4th inst., and the result of the conference at Saratoga. He explained that when, in December last, it was agreed between the different organizations of the district that there should be an enrollment with a view to form an entirely new association in each Assembly District, there was a dispute as to the proper Presidents elected as delegates to the General Committee, one party headed by himself and the other by Mr. REED. Both claimed to be President, but it was apparent at that time that the only association that should properly be recognized in the district was the one over which he presides. There were several affidavits in existence, clearly showing that Mr. REED's election was produced by fraud, and when, at the Saratoga Convention, he and Mr. REED presented themselves as delegates of the Association, and he (the Chairman) offered those affidavits and made application for an investigation into the justice of Mr. REED's claim, they decided not to entertain the matter, as they had no authority to render a decision. When the application for an investigation was made, Mr. REED strongly opposed it, and to avoid an exposure offered to compromise, which he strongly rejected. He detailed the manner in which Mr. Reed procured the nomination, excluding from the meeting all but his own immediate supporters, and convening it an hour earlier than the time stated in the advertisement. With these facts in view a compromise would be discreditable, and he withdrew, for no compromise would satisfy him but the resignation by Mr. REED of the office he held in the Association. [Applause.] The speaker concluded by suggesting that effort be made to preserve unity in the Republican Party during the ensuing campaign.

On the motion of Mr. TURNER, a resolution was unanimously adopted approving of the conduct of the Chairman in the matter.

After some remarks from Dr. WILDER on Republicanism generally, the meeting terminated.

GENERAL NOTES.

SYLVESTER MOWRY is stumping Arizona Territory against MCCORMACK.

A Republican Union Convention of the Third District of Vermont will be held, today, to place in nomination a candidate for Congress.

The irrepressible WHITTEMORE is reported to be after the post of United States Senator from South Carolina.

Ex-Senator JOSEPH LANE and J. W. NESMITH are quarreling for the election to the United States Senate from Oregon.

Gov. WARMOTH, of Louisiana, denies the assertion that he is laboring to be elected to the United States Senate.

Mr. DONNELLY is looking for some sort of a nomination in Minnesota. The Chicago *Post* says he is not particular.

Hon. E. W. FARLEY, of Newcastle, has received the Democratic nomination in the Third Congressional District of Maine.

S. B. AXTELL, present Congressman from the First District of California, is spoken of as the probable candidate for Governor on the Democratic ticket.

A Delegate Convention of Republicans will be held at Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, today, to nominate a candidate for Congress. United States Marshal HOWE and Associate Judge HOWE are eager to secure the honor.

W. C. FLAGG and A. W. METCALF have withdrawn from the Congressional canvass in the Twelfth Illinois District. Hon. E. M. WEST, of Edwardville, will probably be the candidate of the Democracy in the same district.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says that WENDELL PHILLIPS is a good deal more of a rhetorician than he is of a philosopher. His antitheses are artfully enough constructed, but their construction is more upon the basis of sound than of signification.

A letter from Raleigh, N. C., says that the Conservatives contemplate proceedings on the inauguration of the new Legislature for the impeachment of Gov. HOLDEN. They state that they have abundant testimony to secure his removal from office by that means.

MARK H. DUNNELL is the Republican candidate for Congress in the First District of Minnesota.

The Baltimore, Md., *American* says: "Hon. J. GLANCY JONES, late of Pennsylvania, now living near Dover, in the State of Delaware, is understood to be a willing candidate for Senator, to succeed Hon. WILLARD SAULSBURY, whose term expires March 4, 1871—provided the Democrats carry the election this year."

The Philadelphia *North American* says that Gen. SCHENCK, though representing an Ohio district, is in a large manner a national man; for while he stands up for the interests of his constituents and of his State, his comprehensive mind takes in the wants and prosperity of the nation, and assumes the task of legislating intelligently for all.

The Rockville, Md., *Sentinel* states that the "Democratic Party is not bidding for the votes of the negroes. It proposes to adhere to its old-fashioned doctrine that this country is to be governed by white men. It can see no strength to the Republic in making a race just released from bondage an element of the governing power."

A Democratic County Convention is to be held today at the house of J. B. HOUCK, New-Salem, N. Y., for the purpose of arranging a new basis of representation for future county conventions. This course has been made necessary through the increase of the number of wards at Albany, and the incorporation of the City of Cohoes.

Judge GEORGE B. LAKE has been nominated for Governor by the Working Men's State Convention of Nebraska. Judge LAKE has been heretofore a strong Republican. He announces an intention to accept the Congressional nomination. It is generally believed that the Democratic Party will make no nominations, but will favor the nominees of the Working Men's ticket.

Among the candidates for Congress in Kansas are Hon. SIDNEY CLARKE, of Lawrence; Judge LOWE, of Fort Scott; Col. JOHN RITCHIE, of Topeka, and Hon. T. H. WALKER, of Topeka. At present, Mr. CLARKE's chances are regarded as most favorable, although he has some very able and worthy opponents. Lively times are expected until the 15th of next month, when the Convention meets.

At a regular meeting of the Ohio Republican Association of Washington, recently held, the subject of raising money for campaign purposes was brought up, and resolutions were adopted declaring the willingness of the Association to aid the Republican Executive Committee of the State of Ohio in the collection of such a fund. Messrs. W. C. PENNYWITT, D. C. COX and M. C. BAXTER were appointed to communicate with the State Committee, and to do all other things necessary to carry the resolutions into effect.

The Republican and Democratic Parties of Maryland are actively preparing for the Congressional contest in November. District and county meetings are being held for the selection of delegates to the Nominating Conventions. The Republican District Conventions meet on the first of September—that for the First District at Cambridge, the Second District in Baltimore City, Third District in Baltimore City, Fourth District at Frederick, and Fifth District at Bladensburg. The Democratic Conventions meet at Cambridge for the First District, Towsontown for the Second, Baltimore for the Third Frederick for the Fourth and Ellicott City for the Fifth.

The Philadelphia *Press* says Democracy, as the term is used and understood, politically speaking, in this country, is proverbially cowardly. The whole party and its journals, at the outset of the present struggle, ranged themselves on the side of NAPOLEON. Times have changed since, however, and the chances of French success are greatly diminished. The majority of its newspapers have managed to change their front, and are now as enthusiastically Prussian as they were a few days ago Napoleonic. A few still adhere to NAPOLEON, just as they do to "the Constitution as it was" and a "white man's government."

"A Western paper, but poorly informed in regard to Massachusetts affairs and Massachusetts men," says the Springfield *Republican*, "confounds our Gov. TRASK with the Fitchburg TRASK; the anti-tobacco apostle, and speaks of the Prohibition candidate for Lieutenant-Governor as 'a man whose soul is thrown into convulsions if he is under the same roof with a glass of wine, and whose perpetual mental agony is indescribable because he cannot banish tobacco from the world.' This description does not fit at all. Gov. TRASK, though he goes in for prohibition as far as fluid beverages are concerned, is as fond of a 'weed' as any one we know of, and would be the last man to join a party proposing to prohibit tobacco."

NOMINATIONS.

Candidates for Congress Selected in Ohio and Pennsylvania, and State Senator in Maine.

LEWISTON, Me., Aug. 24.—Hon. DANIEL HOLLAND was renominated for State Senator from Androscoggin, by the Republican County Convention, today. Previous to the nomination, a resolution was unanimously passed favoring the re-election of Senator MORRILL to the United States Senate.

CAMBRIDGE, Ohio, Aug. 24.—The Democratic Convention of the Sixteenth Ohio Congressional District assembled here today, and upon the first ballot nominated Hon. ROBT. E. CHAMBERS, of Belmont County, for Congress.

WEST SALEM, O., Aug. 24.—The Republican Convention of the Fourteenth District today nominated JAMES MONROE for Congress.

STONEBRO, Penn., Aug. 24.—Hon. C. W. GILFILLAN was unanimously renominated for Congress today by the Conference of the Twentieth District.

The Death of James Watson Finlay at Halifax.

From the Scottish American of Today.

The news of the death of Mr. FINLAY by suicide at Halifax, on Sunday, has been received by us with profound regret. Mr. FINLAY was, believe, a native of Edinburgh, and on leaving school was employed in the office of a stock-broker in that city. Subsequently some of his literary efforts attracted the attention of Mr. RUSSELL of the *Scotsman*, who procured for him the editorship of the Berwick *Advertiser*. He afterward became editor of the Falkirk *Herald*, which paper he conducted with ability. Leaving Falkirk he returned to Edinburgh, and after several adventures in a minor capacity, became editor of the *Guardian*. He was subsequently connected with the *Express* some years previous to its amalgamation with the *Caledonian Mercury*. Prominent in the agitation for the repeal of the taxes on knowledge, he started an unstamped penny daily, called the *Telegraph*, in defiance of the then existing law. This proceeding caused some commotion, and during the resulting legal proceedings he gained considerable popularity, which, properly taken advantage of, might have redounded to his advantage pecuniarily; but somehow he missed the tide which leads on to fortune, and in 1857 emigrated to this country. Just previous to his arrival, a prospectus of what became the *Scottish American Journal* had been circulated, and Mr. FINLAY, becoming acquainted with its promoters, was appointed editor. He continued editor-in-chief of the *Journal* up to 1861, when ill-health compelled him to abandon the enterprise. He returned to Scotland, and after a time was appointed editor of the *South Shields Gazette*. In 1865 he returned to America, and settled in Quebec, afterward engaging in the fish business in New-Brunswick. This venture turned out an unprofitable one, and he abandoned it last Winter. He then became a contributor to the *Canada Scotsman*, published in Montreal, which, notwithstanding his able assistance, proved a commercial failure, and was discontinued. He was well posted on matters connected with the Dominion, and has been all along an occasional contributor to our own columns. Those who were personally acquainted with Mr. FINLAY will be surprised and grieved on learning the manner of his death, for he always seemed a man of singular fortitude and strength of mind in all the vicissitudes of life, meeting misfortunes with a firm front, and never repining over losses. He was a good and ready writer, and an acute and discerning critic. He was a genial companion, and admirable in conversation. He was, we think, about forty-five years of age, and leaves a widow and several children. Cerebral disorder, consequent upon sun-stroke, was undoubtedly the cause of his untimely end."

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Honors to M. De Lesseps—Loss of Lives by Fire—Italian Troops Moving on the Papal Dominions—Return of a Spanish Exile.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—M. DE LESSEPS has received the order of the Star of India....Several lives were lost at a fire in Rotherhithe last night ....A dispatch from Rome announces that there is a general movement of Italian troops to the Pontifical frontier, under Gen. COSENZ. It is the belief that VICTOR EMMANUEL is unable to control the feeling in Italy for the possession of Rome.

MADRID, Aug. 24.—On the return of a Deputy from exile, yesterday, he was met at the station and welcomed by 5,000 Republicans, who accompanied him to his residence.

CANADA.

The Sufferers by the Late Fires—Arrival of Boat Crews at Montreal.

OTTAWA, Aug. 24.—Large sums have been subscribed here for the relief of the sufferers in the late fires, and the Government will probably grant assistance. Large numbers of people are living under tents loaned by the Government.... Sir JOHN A. MCDONALD, whose health is completely restored, is expected here in a few days.

MONTREAL, Aug. 24.—The Tyne crew, six in number, have arrived here, bringing four boats. They will leave immediately for Lachine and go into training. The St. John's crew are also in training regularly at St. John's, N. B., going over the six mile course three times daily in their new boat. They are expected to beat any time heretofore made by them.

WOODSTOCK, Canada, Aug. 24.—A very heavy thunder and rain storm occurred last night, which caused the river Thames to overflow and do considerable damage. Near Beachville a culvert was broken and part of the Great Western Railway track was carried away. The cars of the steamboat express train going West were thrown off the track, and considerable damage done to the cars, but no lives were lost and but few of the passengers were injured.

The Illinois Press Association at Montreal.

MONTREAL, Aug. 24.—The Illinois Press Association arrived here this morning. They were received by the Mayor and a deputation of the City Council. Mr. GREIG, the President of the Association, acknowledged in warm terms the cordial kindness and lavished hospitality with which they had everywhere been received. It was quite unexpected and made them forget they were in a foreign country. The members of the Association then went on a special train to see Victoria Bridge. To-morrow the Mayor gives them a lunch.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Consolidation of Railroad Companies in California—Vega's Expedition in Mexico—W. H. Seward Greatly Prostrated.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—The Central Pacific, California and Oregon, Oakland and Alameda, and San Joaquin Valley Railroad Companies have consolidated under the name of the Central Pacific Railroad Company....A steamer from Mexican ports has arrived here, bringing $308,000 in Mexican coin....Private advices from Mazatlan, Aug. 14, say VEGA's expedition has been unsuccessful. CORONA is preparing to take the field to destroy or capture him....Another arrival from the codfish fleet brings 35,000 fish ....Hon. W. H. SEWARD passed Elko today. He was much prostrated and was unable to get out of the car....N. A. H. BALL, a prominent citizen of Virginia, Nevada, died today.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

A Conflagration on the Borders of Maine—Buildings Burned in Tennessee.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Aug. 24.—Heavy fires are raging in the woods along the boundary of New-Brunswick and the State of Maine. The harbor of St. Andrew, last night, was illuminated by the surrounding fires. Several villages in Charlotte County are suffering severely.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 24.—The Humboldt Hotel, and two adjoining buildings, were burned on Monday night. The loss is $300,000....On Saturday night, a destructive fire occurred in Union City. The *Herald* and the *Mail* newspaper offices were destroyed.

Conflagration in the Canada Woods.

MONTREAL, Ontario, Aug. 24.—Immense fires are raging in the woods back of the village of Ashton. The village has been saved by cutting down trees to make a gap between the woods and the village. The devastation is great. Between Ashton and Stotesville only one or two houses are left unburned.

LONG BRANCH.

The Ninth Regiment—Monmouth Park Races.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 24.—Gov. HOFFMAN, Gen. TOWNSEND, Col. W. F. MOLLER and J. C. MCCLURE arrived here this morning. They were received with a salute of twenty-six guns by the Ninth Regiment. The Governor and staff reviewed the regiment in camp, after which the regiment paraded Ocean-avenue. The Governor, being called away on important business, left for New-York this evening. Great preparations are being made for the ball which takes place on Friday night. The large dining-room of the Continental Hotel will be used on this occasion.

THE RACES.

A large number of horses are arriving daily at Monmouth Park for the coming races. WM. SMITH enters black stallion *Thomas Jefferson* for the 2:33 purse; HENRY HARLEY enters the chestnut colt *Harry* for the Gentleman's Cup race.

THE WEST.

Premiums for Cotton at the St. Louis Fair—Trouble With Negroes in Tennessee.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 24.—The Citizens' Purse of $5,000, for the best cotton specimens, to be awarded at the St. Louis Fair, which commences Oct. 3, has been divided as follows: New-Orleans, or Long Staple, best bale, $500; second best, $300; third best, $200. Best two bales raised by one planter, $400; second best, $250; the same premiums for Upland or Short Staple. Best bale of Missouri cotton, $400; second best, $200; third best, $100. Best bale raised in the United States in 1870, embracing all classes except Sea Island, $100. The awarding committees, to be not less than five, nor more than nine members, will be selected carefully from various sections of the Union. If any member of an awarding committee shall be directly or indirectly interested in any award or premium, in the class of which he acted as committee-man, it will be the duty of the Superintendent of the Department to withhold the award until the facts shall be submitted to the General Committee. No one shall act as an awarding committee who is related to any person competing for a premium. All entries of cotton must be by letter or otherwise, on or before the 1st day of October. All cotton must be on the ground on or before Monday morning, Oct. 3. Cotton can only be entered to compete in one class; but all cotton may compete for sweepstakes, if so entered. Exhibitors must state distinctly the class in which they desire to compete, and give the name of the State and post-office of the producer. Each bale must weigh at least 400 pounds. Bales weighing less will not be accepted. The Memphis and St. Louis and St. Louis and New-Orleans Packet Companies will pass, free, the judges selected to award the premiums, and will carry without charge cotton offered in competition.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 24.—The *Courier*, of the 20th, publishes an account of a desperate fight in O'Brien County, Tenn., on Sunday, between a party of negroes and a Sheriff's posse, who attempted to arrest a negro named EDMUND JACKSON, on a warrant for robbing and attempting to murder a planter named CHERRY. JACKSON and some dozen of his companions, negroes, heavily armed, attacked the Sheriff's party in a house where they were preparing to go after JACKSON. Five white men were wounded in the fight, and one of them named HARRISON, severely. Four negroes were wounded. Nearly all the negroes engaged in the affair were captured and lodged in jail the same night, and all the negro cabins in the neighborhood were burned.

The Irish National Congress—Election of Officers.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 24.—In the Irish National Congress this morning, JAMES W. FITZGERALD, of Ohio, was elected President; P. W. DUNN, of Illinois, Vice-President; J. J. HARRINGTON, of Indiana; J. W. GOFF, of New-York, and J. C. BOYCE, of Pennsylvania, Secretaries. Both branches of the Fenian organization were represented, as well as the Irish National Brotherhood. JAS. W. GIBBONS, President of one branch of the Fenian organization, has offered to surrender to the National organization all the property and funds under his control.

ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

Meeting of the American Association at Troy—Election of Officers—Paper on National Wealth.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 24.—The Association for the Advancement of Science, today, designated Indianapolis the place of holding the meeting next year. The following officers were elected: President, Prof. ASA GRAY, of Cambridge; Vice-President, Dr. GEORGE PARKER, of Yale; Secretary, F. W. PUTNAM, of Salem, Mass.; Treasurer, WILLIAM O. VAUX, of Philadelphia. The Association will adjourn this afternoon.

The following is an abstract of a paper read before the Association by CLINTON ROSEVELT on the question, "Ought a true science of national wealth to be excluded from the curriculum of the American Association for the Advancement of Science?"

Mr. ROSEVELT is willing to allow, according to the motion of Prof. AGASSIZ, made at the last annual meeting of the Association, at Salem, Mass., that the system of political economy, as taught in our colleges and universities, embracing only production, distribution, exchange and consumption of articles having exchangeable values, is insufficient to embrace a true science of national wealth. In his view the science of national wealth consists of three orders and nine genera, without counting the species, varieties, &c., as follows:

First—The creating arts and sciences, consisting of: 1. Agriculture; 2. Manufactures; 3. Commerce.

Second—The conserving arts and sciences, consisting of: 1. Law; 2. War; 3. Hygiene.

Third—The refining or perfecting arts and sciences: 1. Physics; 2. Metaphysics; 3. Politics.

These embrace "all that man can reasonably desire on earth as useful or delightful to him." All are founded on the wants of man, the original evil to be overcome being want, and the higher law being necessity in the original nature of things, the chief good to be pursued being happiness, and the rule of faith in evidence of truth being consistency. Truth consists in the nature of things, so that what is universally consistent is true whether we can prove any single proposition by itself alone or not. The reason why all systems of government by reason alone have failed hitherto to make peace on earth and good will to all, is that the will of man is not governed or to be governed by the greatest motives, but by the same general law that governs in physics; thus accepting the science of government as the science of motive powers. Motive powers are of two kinds, metaphysical and physical. And whereas, in physics motive powers operate directly as the substance, and inversely as the squares of the distances in space, in metaphysics motives govern the will of man in times. Thus men who verily believe in eternal rewards and punishments still give way to the present temptations, and fear little, practically, until death or the instrument of punishment comes near. Thus, as in the State of Wisconsin, the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company bribed all at once the Legislature, the Judiciary and the Executive, and left the people as so many sheep without a shepherd; so has it always been. A combination of moneyed corporations has never failed to carry their designs in any case unless opposed by a more wealthy combination. Nor is this rule peculiar to legislators, among whom some are superior to private gain, preferring honor and good conscience, for among all classes the immediate and direct self-interest is against the Commonwealth; so that, if men be let alone, things cannot regulate themselves, things having in themselves no idea of the kind. On the contrary, things let alone tend constantly to punish the indolent. The same things which, if let alone, are destructive to life and happiness, if removed, become beneficial in their proper places; as the offal of cities left to find its own level in the lowest places, sends forth malaria, disease and death, if transported to the surrounding country and covered in the soil produces flowers, fruits and cereals for the support of life and happiness; that there is a law of Providence under the higher law of absolute necessity in the nature of things; that what a man or nation will not labor or fight to gain and guard when gained, shall not be enjoyed. Hence, Mr. ROSEVELT argues that the "gentle optimist" is in bad company when he cries, "let us alone" to buy cheap and sell dear, that things may regulate themselves; that the free-trader, free-lover and free-booter and slave-dealer utter the same cry, "let us alone." And this was all that the confederated States required, namely, to be let alone to buy cheap merchandise of old England and cheap negroes in Africa, rather than dear goods in New-England and to have free-trade in negroes. As to the rights of man, Mr. ROSEVELT contends that as no man can have a right to do wrong, the rights of man depend, first, on his will to do right, and secondly, on his intelligence, because no man can have a right to wrong another by his ignorant presumption, which sets at naught all law, more than by any other selfish animal propensity, law being well defined by commentators as a rule of action prescribed by the superior, which the inferior is bound to obey. Any who oppose this principle advocate no law, and favor a return to anarchy. Men ought to be elected only to the lowest grades of office, and rise in the grades as in the army or navy, and learn thus the arts and sciences of government, as every other art and science is learned, by practice as well as theory, and when officers have been through all the grades they should retire to a court for the trial of impeachment and correction of all errors of administration. The parties aggrieved should complain to grand inquests, to consist of all the citizens in order successively between the ages of twenty-one and fifty-six, unless infirm or indifferent. The general principle of justice is that with what measure one metes to good citizens that should be measured unto him again. This principle should correct all false precedent.

Vessels Run Ashore.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 24.—The steamer *Sunnyside*, from Catskill for New-York, ran ashore, last night, between Cruger's Island and Goat Island, and now lies on the mud. No damage was done. The passengers are leaving the boat this morning to take a train on the Hudson River Railroad.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 24.—The schooner *Lillie Parsons*, with a cargo of wheat, from Milwaukee for this port, is ashore at Devil's Nose, above the Genesee River.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 24.—The steamer *Neversink* ran aground north of Saugerties Light, at 2 o'clock this morning. Her frieght has been removed. It is thought that the *Sunnyside* will be got off at high tide to-night.

KEY WEST, Fla., Aug. 24.—The steamer *Occhus* ran on the French reef on the 20th, and was compelled to throw over 100 tons of coal. The brig *Alexander*, from Matanzas, for Wilmington, N. C., ran on the same reef on the 21st. Both vessels got off without assistance.

The Indians—Trouble With the Sioux in Montana.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Gen. SULLY, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Montana, writes to Commissioner PARKER concerning a recent attack on the Crow Indians by hostile Sioux, their strength being variously estimated by the Crows at from 800 to 2,000 warriors. The Crows are terribly frightened and demoralized. They state that they are out of ammunition, and that, together with their being so poorly armed, was the cause of their being driven in by the Sioux. Gen. SULLY thinks the Government will have constant trouble with these Sioux, and it will be impossible to settle the Crows on their reservation until the Sioux west of Black Hills and the Powder River country are severely punished.

The West India and Panama Cable.

HAVANA, Aug. 24.—The expedition now laying the West India and Panama cable promises well. The cable is being laid at the rate of five miles an hour. The expedition will probably reach Santiago de Cuba to-morrow noon. The electric current from the steamer to Batabano is perfect.

The North Carolina Troubles—Kirk and His Deputy Taking Their Turn.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 24.—JOSIAH TURNER, editor of the Raleigh *Sentinel*, JOHN IRELAND and JAS. SCOTT, of the parties recently arrested by Gov. HOLDEN, have sued out bail writs in the United States Court against KIRK and his Lieutenant, BERGEN. In default of the required bail BERGEN was placed in jail this afternoon by United States Marshal CARROW. KIRK is now at the Company shops. The matters connected with the Caswell and Alamance prisoners are still under examination in the United States Circuit Court, and in the State Supreme Court.

UNIVERSALIST CONVENTION.

Reports of Committees—Elections and Appointments—Discourses and Discussions.

HUDSON, N. Y., Aug. 24.—The Universalist Convention for the State of New-York assembled in this city in annual session yesterday. Mr. E. W. CROMWELL, of New-York, was elected President, and J. HERBERT GRANT, of Auburn, Secretary. The reports of the various committees of the Convention have been presented and accepted after brief discussion. The report of the Committee on Ordination of Fellowship presents the following facts: Thirteen letters granted; seven letters of license renewed; four transfers granted; two transfers received; four ministers ordained; two permissions for ordination granted; one resignation accepted; one case of discipline in which the accused was exonerated. The afternoon was devoted to the revision of the constitution. In the evening a discourse was delivered by Rev. ASA SAXE, D. D., of Rochester. The adoption of the new constitution was deferred until the next annual session.

YESTERDAY'S SESSION.

Today the following were elected Trustees of the St. Lawrence University: W. WASHINGTON WHEELOCK and GEORGE ROBINSON. The following were appointed a Committee on Fellowship and Ordination: Rev. George W. Montgomery, J. M. Pullman, J. G. Bartholomew, C. W. Tomlinson, and Messrs. Munroe Crane, H. S. Greenleaf and Charles Eddy. The Convention sermon was preached by Rev. L. HALMAN, of Little Falls. This afternoon an educational meeting was held, at which speeches were made in furtherance of education. The Convention is largely attended, its sessions interesting and harmonious.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The examination of WILLIAM CONROY, under arrest for alleged complicity in the Cold Spring murder, was continued today. Recorder SHAFER denied a motion to discharge the prisoner, and a further hearing is set down for Monday next.

NORWALK, Conn., Aug. 24.—The borough of Norwalk today voted for the introduction of water—334 to 65....The census gives Norwalk 12,122 inhabitants, a gain of 61 per cent.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 24.—CHARLES S. OAKLEY, a prominent citizen of Newburg, died last night of congestion of the brain. He was ill only two hours.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Among the census returns for the Burkesville precinct, Cumberland County, Kentucky, is the name of JACK CORNET, a white man, native of Virginia, represented to be one hundred and sixteen years old.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 24.—Five hundred members of the CLAPP family held a reunion at Northampton today. A. M. CLAPP Congressional printer, was the President of the day. The principal address was made by Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER H. CLAPP, of New-York.

LOWELL, Mass., Aug. 24.—The single scull, two-mile boat race for $250 a side, on the Merrimac River, today, between T. C. BUTLER, of Boston, and J. W. SANDERS, of Lowell, was won by the former. It was a very close race, and had to be rowed a second time to decide it. The attendance was large.

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 24.—WM. L. STEVENS, proprietor of the Central House, was today committed to jail, under sentence of four months' imprisonment and $200 fine, for violation of the Liquor law.

Amusements—Personal.

Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH, whose intentions of management during the approaching musical season have from time to time been alluded to here, returned to the United States on Monday, to prepare for the representations of Mlle. NILSSON, in September. Mlle. NILSSON, who at latest advices was in Paris, sails from Liverpool on the third of the coming month, in company with M. HENRI VIEUXTEMPS, M. VERGER, and Mlle. CARI. Mr. MAX MARETZEK also arrived day before yesterday, after having concluded engagements with Mlles. SILLY and MONTALAND, M. GAUSSIN, and a complete troupe of opera bouffe artists, first to be heard in "Le Petit Faust," and afterward in "Les Brigands," at the Grand Opera-house. Mr. CARLO PATTI, and several musicians, will accompany these singers to New-York.

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We do not pretend that our comments upon the War, or that our opinions upon the probable success of either belligerent in contemplated movements, come by the cable. Our only aim is to give to the public the fullest, the most reliable, and the most authentic record of facts as they occur in the grand operations of the contending armies.

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J. G. BENNETT, Editor and Proprietor.

—*Advertisement.*

To Messrs. Travers, Hunter and Morrissey, Executive Committee of the Saratoga Racing Association:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, owners of race-horses which have been run at the various meetings held over the Saratoga Race-course since the first organization of that Association, have seen, with astonishment and regret, in the New-York *Sun*, statements of a derogatory character made against the judges, starters and officers of the Saratoga Association. We being the parties most deeply interested in the proper and honorable management of the course, deem it our duty to deny the truth of the allegations made, both in the editorial columns of the issue of the 12th of August, and the report of the races in the issue of the 15th of August. We, without a dissenting voice, pronounce all the allegations made in the above newspaper utterly false and unfounded, and we request the officers of the Association to take the necessary steps to prevent the recurrence of a similar outrage in the future by withdrawing from the reporter of "the *Sun*" any access to the reporters' stand:

THOMAS W. DOSWELL, F. MORRIS,
D. D. WITHERS, J. W. WELDON,
A. BUFORD, GEO. DENISON,
D. F. KENNER, C. W. HARNEY,
JAMES J. O'FALLON, J. W. PENNOCK,
L. G. MORRIS, THOS. PURYEAR,
J. ECKERSON, JOHN O'DONNELL,
ODIN BOWIE, D. MCDANIELS,
F. M. HALL, THOS. G. BACON.

—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

The following table exhibits the leading features of this morning's issue:

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE—Latest War News; The Three Days' Battles Before Metz; Bazaine Cut Off and Surrounded; A French Journalist's Narrative; Peace Interventions; Condition of Paris; Rumors of Abdication and Flight of Louis Napoleon.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS—Speaker Blaine's Letter; Ex-Gov. Orr's Reasons for Joining the Republican Party; The Prohibitionists of Massachusetts.

GENERAL TOPICS—Interesting Extracts from the Literature of the Day; The Saratoga Races; Destructive Fires; the Darien Canal.

AGRICULTURAL—Proceedings of the New-York Farmers' Club; The Peach Trade—Prospects of the Season; The Crops in New-England.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS—The Democracy and the Approaching Campaign; Third Party Movements; The Rationale of Party Reform; The Prospects of Peace; The Massacre in China; Words of Warning; The Strength of Parties; Wanted, Protection Against Industrial Quackery.

THE MARKETS—Review of the Money, Cattle and Produce Markets.

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MARRIED.

GAINES—HUNTLEY.—On Aug. 19, at Nashville, Tenn., Mr. R. T. GAINES to Miss KATIE A. HUNTLEY, daughter of Mr. Pryor Jones and grand-daughter of Thomas Shepherd, deceased.

DIED.

ADAM.—At Oyster Bay, on Wednesday, Aug. 24, JOHN HENRY ADAM, in the 48th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence at Oyster Bay on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

☞ Litchfield County, Conn., papers please copy.

GIFFIN.—At Suffern's, N.Y., on Tuesday morning, 23d inst., after a short illness, LOUISA J., wife of Chas. H. Giffin, and second daughter of the late James G. Baldwin.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday morning, the 26th inst., at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her mother, No. 30 East 22d-st.

HARRAL.—At Orange, N. J., on Monday, 22d inst., WILLIAM HARRAL, Jr., son of William and Anna Harral, aged 23 years and 5 months.

The remains will be taken to Charleston.

HUMPHREYS.—At Hartford, Conn., on Monday, Aug. 20, 1870, EDWARD ELDREDGE HUMPHREYS, youngest son of the late Elijah and Maria Humphreys, of this City, in the 36th year of his age.

His remains were taken to Derby, Conn., for interment.

HOGEL.—In Brooklyn, on Aug. 23, EDITH MARION, daughter of H. A. and Sarah F. Hogel, aged 2 years and 5 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of the parents, No. 172 Hall-st., near Fulton-av., Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

MERCHANT.—On Wednesday, Aug. 24, MARION ISAACS, daughter of James H. and Amanda M. Merchant, aged 9 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her parents, No. 113 East 59th-st., on Thursday, at 3 P. M.

MORRIS.—At the residence of M. G. Clapp, in East Orange, N. J., Aug. 24, ANNA M., wife of Col. Thomas F. Morris, of Yonkers; eldest daughter of the late B. Van Valkenburgh, of Albany.

Notice of funeral in afternoon papers.

☞ Albany, Cincinnati and Philadelphia papers please copy.

POST.—At Hackensack, N. J., on Wednesday, 24th inst., ABRAHAM R. POST, 44 years of age.

PLATT.—Drowned at Croton Lake, Aug. 23, WILLIAM A. PLATT, only son of A. Warner and Jane A. G. Platt, in the 15th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service on Friday, at 11 A. M., at the residence of his parents, No. 59 West 129th-st., first house east of 6th-av., without further invitation.

PARSSELLS.—In Brooklyn, Aug. 24, 1870, Mrs. LANAH PARSSELLS, aged 76 years 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Friday, at 4 P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Wm. D. Floor, No. 101 Adelphi-st.

SHAW.—On Tuesday, Aug. 23, Mrs. RUTH SHAW, aged 78 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son, J. G. Shaw, at Tarrytown, on Thursday, at 1 o'clock.

TAYLOR.—On Monday evening, Aug. 22, JAMES B. TAYLOR, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 303 Madison-av., on Thursday, 25th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

TYNG.—At St. George's Rectory, on Tuesday, 24th inst., ELIZABETH NEWELL, wife of Thomas Mitchell Tyng, and daughter-in-law of Rev. Dr. Tyng.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, on Friday, 26th inst., at 10 A. M.

WATKINS.—On Sunday, Aug. 21, CHAS. S. WATKINS, Sr., in the 69th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, Aug. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, Fort Lee, N. J.

☞ The members of the Union Republican General Committee are requested to meet at the head-quarters this (Thursday) morning, at 9 o'clock, for the purpose of attending in a body the funeral of Hon. JAMES B. TAYLOR, deceased.

JOHN COCHRANE, President.

GEORGE COACHMAN, ABRAM BROWN, Jr., } Secretaries.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM R. BRINCKERHOFF.

The death of WILLIAM R. BRINCKERHOFF, at the residence of Robert L. Pell, Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y., while on a brief visit, and after only a week's illness, has cast a gloom over many a heart.

Taken from active business life, where his honor was never questioned, faithful to all trusts, and a kind friend and adviser, he fell in the midst of his usefulness, leaving to those who knew him best a void not easily filled. One of the last of an old Knickerbocker race, a younger son of the late Abraham Brinckerhoff, Jr., of New-York City, familiar to us from early youth, he has passed, (God Almighty grant!) his earthly labors ended, to the rest of the life eternal.

TUESDAY, Aug. 23, 1870.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The Mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, Aug. 27, 1870, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock M., and at all the Stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 11:40; C and D, 11:20; E and F, 11:05; G and H, 10 A. M. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

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LAKE MAHOPAC.

Grand Hop at the Gregory House—Brilliant Scenes and Costumes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LAKE MAHOPAC, Saturday, Aug. 20, 1870.

Although Saratoga and Long Branch have long enjoyed a deserved reputation for fashionable gayety, the visitors to this beautiful spot, justly named the "Como" of America, enjoy quiet comfort with our pleasures. This beautiful lake, situated in the most romantic part of the hills of old Putnam, is located about 950 feet above the level of the sea, being about three miles in length, while the fine scenery and cool mountain air makes it one of the most attractive places of Summer resort in the State, if not in the country.

The principal hotel is kept by that excellent caterer, Dr. GREGORY, being handsomely and substantially built, capable of accommodating about eight hundred persons, and is situated on the easterly shore of the lake, having in front a large and well-shaded lawn, which is the popular resort of the guests during the day, as well as croquet players.

The lake is reached from Croton Falls over a mountainous but pleasant road, and being a five miles drive you can imagine the pleasure felt in going out from the depot. Upon arriving at the hotel you are met by the chief usher, old "PETER," a fixture here, and who is as well known in these parts as the legends of the Revolutionary War, of which the surrounding country abounds. At one look PETER can tell how long you intend to stay, and consequently your room becomes the object of his attention, and you are attended to accordingly.

Having said so much of the place we will have a few words to say of the amusements. Fishing, riding, croquet-playing and hunting form the principal occupation of permanent guests, and sight-seeing that of the transient ones. The fishing in the lake this season has been remarkably fine, as can be attested by Mr. RAYNOR and Dr. J. W. DOWLING, of your City, who have, by reason of their extraordinary skill in that respect, been styled the "Isaak Waltons" of Lake Mahopac.

On last Monday evening we were treated to one of the grandest exhibitions that was ever gotten up at any watering-place. It consisted of about two hundred boats, of all sizes, being brilliantly illuminated with Chinese lanterns of all colors and sizes, forming an illuminated flotilla, in two lines, and propelled on the lake. The scene was truly sublime and reflected great credit on our neighbors of Thompson's Hotel, who originated the idea.

Messrs. KETCHUM, COLE and CRANE, of our house are unceasing in their efforts to render us happy while under their supervision. The parlors nightly resound to the strains of delicious music from the excellent band attached to the hotel, while merry feet keep time in the mazy dance. For some time excitement has run high in anticipation of the annual ball, which took place at GREGORY'S last evening. The grounds attached to the house were brilliantly illuminated with Chinese lanterns, while calcium lights spread their brilliant rays over the surface of the lake, turning the night into day. The dining-room and parlors were used as ball-rooms, and were tastefully decorated with bunting, the music being furnished as BEURSTEIN can only furnish it.

The affair proved a decided success, and the display of feminine toilettes an interesting one. By the aid of a kind creature, well versed in such matters, I am enabled to give you the names of those who achieved successes in their costumes:

Mrs. Chris. Moller wore a blue silk, white tulle over-dress, festooned with elegant French flowers; hair pompadour powdered; had on very elegant diamonds. Mrs. Joseph Stiner, scarlet satin, round point lace over-dress, pearls and diamonds. Mrs. Charles Moller, rose-colored satin, point lace flowers. Mrs. T. B. Eldridge, blue silk, elegantly embroidered with white silk, pearls and diamonds. Mrs. Dr. Dowling, lavender silk, white tarlatan over-dress. Mrs. Fahnestich, elegant black satin, diamonds. Mrs. Truslow, lavender satin, thread lace shawl, diamonds. Mrs. Robert Cochran, lilac silk, tarlatan over-dress, elegant pearl jewelry. Mrs. Bert, light-blue silk; very neat. The Misses Murphy, rose-colored and white silks. Miss Auliffe, white suisse. Miss Clapp, white tarlatan, black lace trimmings. Mrs. Clapp, a dignified-looking lady, wore gray satin, point-lace shawl, diamond head-dress. Mrs. McKinney, blue silk, point lace, over-dress. Mrs. Raynor and daughters, white dresses, red and blue trimmings, diamonds. Miss Fayes, green-and-blue silk; very elegant and neat. Misses Button, white silk, scarlet trimmings. Mrs. William J. McGrath rich black silk, point lace shawl, diamond ornaments; Miss Cora Hatch, a sweet little girl, light blue dress, pearl and diamond ornaments; Mrs. Hill, light blue dress, diamond ornaments; Miss Yard, her sister, white dress, with pearls and diamonds; Miss Angie Smith, pink silk; Miss Gayen, white Swiss, light trimming; Mrs. Col. Feyre and daughters wore light dresses elegantly trimmed; Mrs. Chas. Ford, black silk, orange blossoms, a blooming bride; Mrs. Brun, black silk dress; Miss Dow, elegant white dress. Among the gentlemen present may be mentioned Mr. Rufus Hatch, the banker, Mr. Fahnestock, Mr. McKinney, of Boston, Messrs. J. Hoyt, Chris. Moller, Joseph Stiner, Chas. Moller, Larqui Cochrane, Robert Cochrane, his tall brother the "Bowlist," Messrs. J. A. McGrath, John Murphy, Lee Perris, Hill, Yard, Abel Leemanson, Drs. Bailey and Linsly, Clapp, Tillotson, Lord, Loyd, Button, Faye, Truslow, Col. Feyre, Peruvian Minister Begar, T. B. Eldridge, Truslow, Osborn, Renshaw and many others well known in New-York society. The arrangements were carried out in splendid style, and reflect great credit on the gentlemen having charge of the affair. Today we have a matinee concert, of which I will send you full particulars at a future time.

WILL.

A Melancholy Case—Four Children Taken in One Day—The Mother Becomes a Maniac.

The Mount Pleasant (W. Va.) *Journal* learns, from a reliable source, the particulars of the following horrible affair, which occurred in Roane county a few days since. A lady, whose name our informant had forgotten, resides upon the above-named creek, and while doing "the week's washing," took with her the youngest child, an infant of a year old, leaving her other three at the house. While thus engaged at her work she heard suppressed screams at the house. Taking her little girl from the soiled clothes upon which it was sitting, she placed it in an empty wash-tub to keep it from crawling into the creek during her absence, and hastened to the house, where she met her eldest child with its head frightfully disfigured and swollen. She hastily gleaned from this one that the three children had crawled under the house in search of eggs; that while under something had hurt them, and that the two other children were still under the house. The mother, upon looking under the house, found them dead, with several moccasin snakes (a very poisonous and deadly species) crawling around their bodies. The neighbors were aroused, and by their assistance the snakes were killed and the unfortunate children taken out, their bodies presenting a frightful and sickening appearance. By this time the elder one was a corpse. The mother, in her despair and agony, had forgotten until now her little one at the creek, and upon going to the spot, found it also a corpse in the creek. It is supposed the little child climbed up in the tub, and was holding on the lower edge of it, when the tub upset, rolling the child into the water and drowning it. It is said the mother's grief was so great that at last accounts she was a raving maniac.

Shocking Murder in Iowa—A Doctor Allured to his Drug Store and Assassinated—Attempt to Cover up the Deed.

The Nodaway, Mo., *Democrat* has the following: Mr. J. J. ROUNDS, Sheriff of Page County, Iowa, stopped in our town, on Friday last, on his way in pursuit of a person whose name we did not learn, who is supposed to be guilty of the murder of Dr. I. K. WALKER, a highly respectable citizen of Adams County, Iowa. It appears that the scoundrel above mentioned has been seen frequently on the road from Adams County, Iowa, to Marysville within the last year. He is the same party who is suspected of stealing a horse near Savannah, last January, and who stole a mule from a livery stable in St. Joseph, last winter, and swapped it off near Savannah. On the evening of the 18th inst. he came to Quincy, Adams County, Iowa, and inquired for Dr. WALKER, who was a druggist and practicing physician of that place, and stated that he wanted some medicine for a sick horse. Dr. WALKER was at home at the time, about 11 o'clock at night, but at the request of the above-named party he went to his drug-store to get the medicine. In about half an hour afterward an alarm of fire was raised, the citizens were aroused, and it was discovered that Dr. WALKER'S drug-store was in flames. The fire as yet had not made great progress, and the door was burst open and parties rushed in. The room was filled with smoke. Groans proceeding from the back room aroused suspicions of foul play, and some of the crowd rushed back, despite the smoke, and there a ghastly sight presented itself to their view. Dr. WALKER, covered with blood, with a terrible gash on either side of his head, was discovered lying among some barrels. Life was not yet extinct. He was immediately taken to his residence and medical aid procured, but up to the evening of the 11th inst. he remained speechless, and no hopes were entertained of his recovery. Dr. WALKER was known to have had $500 about his person at the time he visited his drug-store, as above mentioned. This had disappeared, and there remains no doubt that the villain allured him out on the pretext of procuring the medicine, for the purpose of seeking an opportunity to commit the diabolical deed we have described, and then to cover up the foot-prints of his crime, fired the building.

The drug-store was entirely consumed. It is hoped the wretch will not elude that just retribution which is due his crimes, and that the vengeance of the law will be but temporarily baffled by his efforts to escape.

THE FIRE FIEND IN CANADA.

An Area of Seven Miles Swept Over by Flames—Fearful Destruction of Property and Loss of Life.

From the Toronto Globe, Aug. 19.

There has been but little rain for twenty miles around this city for nearly two months, and the whole country is as dry as tinder. Great destruction of property has consequently taken place by fires. Last night a terrific gale of wind prevailed, and accounts, which are coming from all points, show that an immense amount of property has been destroyed, and several lives lost. I visited Bell's Corners today, which was burned down yesterday. Of twenty-six houses the only buildings now standing are a couple of churches. The dwellings, stores, Post-office, are all destroyed. The people lost everything, barely escaping with their clothes. Fully thirty farmers in the neighborhood have had their houses, farms and stock burned. Some of these farmers were very wealthy, like the ROBINSONS, GRAHAMS and BEARMANS. These people lose $8,000 or $10,000 apiece. Within a few miles of Bell's Corners, which is situated nine miles from Ottawa, the losses will foot up to $150,000. The village of Stittsville, about sixteen miles distant, was also burned down last night. Accounts today show that Mrs. HASTEN and ROBERT GRANT, of Goulbourn, were burned to death; also Mr. RICHARDSON, of March. The destruction in the latter township has been great. In one place, for seven miles, all the houses and barns have been destroyed. Several farmers, about four miles from the city, in the township of Nepean, have also been burned out. On the north side of the Ottawa River, on the Gatineau, there was also great destruction. Last night the lumber in GILMOUR & Co.'s piling-ground, about 6,000,000 feet, was burned; also the frame houses occupied by the laborers, who lost everything. The lumber was insured for $40,000. The loss not covered by the insurance will be fully $25,000. The works at the Hull Iron Mines were also burned; half a dozen houses were consumed. The loss is probably $15,000.

West of the Hull Mountain, six or seven miles north of the city, a man named PINK is said to have been burned; also two women and three children, names not given. The destruction of property within twenty miles of this city is estimated at $700,000 or $800,000. The wind has gone down, so that present danger is over; but if the wind should rise the prospect is fearful to contemplate. This evening the fires in the woods are within a half mile of the village with 4,000 inhabitants on the opposite side of the Ottawa River. One hundred men with pails of water are checking the fire to-night. If a gale were to set in the town would hardly escape.

From the Montreal Witness, Aug. 18.

Early this morning a very serious conflagration occurred on the line of St. Joseph-street, about a quarter of a mile beyond the toll-gate, resulting in the destruction of some thirty tenement-dwellings and cottages, and rendering nearly 300 people houseless. The scene proper of the fire was in what is officially known as the village of Cote St. Augustin, lying between the St. Joseph suburbs and the Tanneries Village, and where there is no water-power or hydrants, nor could even a fire-engine be found to assist in extinguishing the flames, which raged so furiously, and threatened at one time the destruction of the entire village. Going west on the left-hand side of St. Joseph street, four streets run down parallel to each other, toward the canal. The first is the property of the Montreal Water Works, and is called the Reservoir Pipe Track; the second street runs down from MCKINNON'S bakery; the third is Rosa Delima-street, and runs down from LUPIN'S corner tavern grocery; and the fourth is Bourgette-street, running down from CAMPEAU'S corner building. It was between these streets that the conflagration occurred. The fire first broke out shortly after midnight in the sheds and stores in rear of the tavern grocery of Mr. J. LUPIN, at the corner of Rosa Delima and St. Joseph streets. It was not discovered until the flames were bursting through the shingled roof of the out-houses. A very strong breeze, almost a gale, was blowing at the time, and the flames spread quickly to the adjoining stable of Mr. HUGH BOYD, butcher. In a few minutes the fire extended to the dwellings at the corner, and before the inmates had time to remove their effects it had possession of the buildings, which, fanned by the wind, burned like a furnace. So sudden was the outburst of the fire, and so rapidly did the flames spread, that at first the people who lived in the vicinity were hardly awake when the roof of LUPIN'S house fell in and the adjoining dwellings on each side, in Rosa Delima and St. Joseph streets, were also on fire. The people could do nothing. By 1 o'clock, the large brick house adjoining Mr. LUPIN'S, in which four families resided, also the large block of buildings belonging to Dr. BOUGINEMET, on the western corner, occupied by five different families, were all in flames, likewise the range of buildings corner of Bourgette-street belonging to Mr. CAMPEAU, contractor, and occupied by Dr. HURTUBISE and three families. It was at this time that the fire alarm was sounded in the city, over which a bright red glare was cast from the reflection of the blaze on the sky. The fire, as viewed at this time from St. Joseph-street, presented a grand but terrible sight. A line of at least twenty buildings enveloped in white curling flames lit up the vicinity for miles around, while in the vacant field on the right side of St. Joseph-street, were gathered in small groups the families whose dwellings were now lighting up the heavens. These unfortunate people had succeeded in saving a good deal of their household effects, which were lying about in indescribable confusion. The City Fire Brigade arrived; but for lack of hydrants they could not work with effect, and the strong north-west wind fanned the flames and drove them down Bourgette-street, where the wooden dwellings of Messrs. CHARLES LEE, PATRICK DELANEY, and three others, were soon reduced to ashes; also the dwellings in the next street, Rosa Delima, of Mr. BARRY, Mr. ALLIARE, and the large dwelling and workshop of Mr. JOSEPH JARVIS, contractor, in whose yard was a large pile of lumber, which burned furiously, and for a time threatened destruction to the dwellings on the opposite side of the street. From this point the fire gradually moved east along the range of houses on St. Joseph street toward the Water-works' pipe-track, and among those buildings destroyed were the following: Tenement building belonging to Mr. LAURENT, occupied by himself and four families; the dwellings of Mr. PARKER, Mr. HAMELIN, and the large wooden house of Mr. ISADORE AMOS, butcher, with range of stables and out-houses behind; a horse which could not be got out here was suffocated and literally burned to a cinder. Next to Mr. AMOS' place, the three-story building occupied on ground flat as a tavern by A. PAUL, and upstairs by three families, was destroyed, with the tavern and bowling-alley of Mr. DUCLOS, also the small dwellings of Mr. BONNEAU, Mr. JAMES WALDEY and Mr. MCINALLY, in rear of the biscuit factory. The two-story house of Mr. GUEST, on the pipe track street, was also gutted.

A man named PERRAULT, while endeavoring to save some effects from one of the burning dwellings, was knocked down and received serious injuries from the burning lumber which fell upon him. This is the only serious casualty to report in connection with the fire.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Aldermen—Special Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

TUESDAY, Aug. 23, 1870—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number fifteen City Hall, pursuant to a call signed by a majority of the members.

Present—Thomas Coman, President of the Board, and Aldermen Charlock, Cuddy, Dimond, Irving, McKiever, Mitchell, Plunkitt, Reilly, Schlichting, Welch, Woltman—12.

The minutes of the meeting held August four were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By the President—

Of M. K. Thompson, with resolution giving permission to Martin K. Thompson to use the main sewers of the city for the purpose of running telegraph lines or laying telegraph cable therein.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets, when appointed.

By Alderman Charlock—

Of Caspar Handel, with resolution, directing the Controller to draw his warrant in favor of Caspar Handel for the sum of seven hundred and sixty-five dollars, to reimburse him for expenses incurred in filling a portion of Tenth-avenue, between Lawrence and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health, when appointed.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Woltman—

Giving permission to erect two ornamental lamps in front of number one thousand one hundred and thirty-four, Broadway.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Mitchell—

To pave Leroy-street, from Bleecker to West-street, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Dimond—

To pave Broome-street, from Broadway to Centre-street, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Dimond—

To pave Sixty-third-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The President laid before the Board a communication from the Police Commissioners, with resolution, assigning the premises lately used as a Police Station-house and prison for the Fifth Precinct, situate in and designated by street number forty-nine Leonard-street, for a house for the detention of witnesses.

Which was adopted.

The President laid before the Board a communication from the Commissioners of Public Works, transmitting apportionment of assessment in the matter of Ninety-second-street sewer, Lexington-avenue opening, St. Nicholas-avenue opening, One Hundred and Twelfth-street opening, Fifty-first-street paving, and Eleventh-avenue sewer.

Which were ordered on file.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Woltman moved to take from the table veto of the Mayor of resolution, directing the Commissioners of Public Works to attach to each of the public gas-lamps in the streets, lanes, &c., of the City, one of Cremins' patent champion gas-burners and reflectors.

Which was carried, and the resolution adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Charlock, Cuddy, Dimond, Irving, Mitchell, McKiever, Plunkitt, Reilly, Schlichting, Woltman, Welch—12.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolutions, To lay gas-mains, &c., in Lexington-avenue, Sixty-second to Sixty-sixth-street; Sixty-fourth-street, Third to Fifth-avenue; Seventy-first-street, Eighth to Ninth-avenue; Forty-eighth-street, Tenth to Eleventh-avenue, and Fifty-second-street, Sixth to Seventh-avenue; to procure badges, &c., for members of Common Council; to donate two hundred and eighty-nine dollars to James O'Connell, for expenses incurred in sinking a well, and seven hundred and sixty-five dollars and seventy-one cents to Church of the Epiphany, to pay assessments; to lay Croton water-pipe in Fifty-seventh-street, Ninth to Tenth-avenue; to place free drinking hydrants west side of Eleventh-avenue, near Thirtieth-street, and south-west corner Bleecker and McDougal streets; to build sewer in First-avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-second-street to Harlem River; and to remove shed and build sewer for the accommodation of the business of Clinton Market, to connect with main sewer in Canal-street; to place and light two lamps in front of Twenty-second Police Station; to light gas lamps in front of St. Gabriel's Church; to set lamp posts and light street lamps in Sixty-first street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues; to place and light street lamps near South-west corner of Bleecker and Macdougal streets; also in front of number three hundred and eleven West Forty-eighth-street; to place lamp-post and light lamp on the North-west corner of Attorney and Delancey streets; to pave with Belgian pavement Fiftieth street, from Fifth to Sixth avenue; Essex Market place, from Ludlow to Essex street; Third-avenue, from One hundred and Twenty-ninth to One hundred and Thirtieth street; Forty-fifth-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenue; Thirty-third-street, from Sixth to Tenth avenue, and Thirty-fourth-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenue.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Charlock, Cuddy, Dimond, Irving, Mitchell, McKiever, Plunkitt, Reilly, Schlichting, Woltman, Welch—12.

Resolutions, To flag full width sidewalk in front of number sixty-four and number sixty-six King-street; to set curb and gutter-stones, &c., on north side of Charlton-street, from Hudson to Greenwich-street; to set curb and gutter-stones, &c., on north-east corner of Marion and Prince streets; to fix the salary of the messenger to the Clerk of the Common Council, and to appoint an Assistant Engrossing Clerk; to fill in sunken lots on south side of Sixty-second-street, Ninth-avenue to Boulevard; to fence in vacant lot number four hundred and sixty-three West Thirty-second-street.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Charlock, Cuddy, Dimond, Irving, Mitchell, McKiever, Plunkitt, Reilly, Schlichting, Woltman, Welch—12.

On motion the Board then adjourned until Monday next, twenty-ninth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JOHN HARDY, Clerk.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The attendance, yesterday, at the Exchange, was again light, and appeared more so after the activity of Tuesday. No sales were made. The only business for the remainder of the week, worthy of notice, will be the sale of lots at Long Branch, on Saturday, by A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER. In this transaction already considerable interest is manifested, and there is every indication that it will be attended with success. Should any sales take place elsewhere, full details will be given from day to day.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.	
Stanton and Attorney sts., s. e. corner, 16.8x64x16.8x64x16.8x100x50x100, one-fifth part	$6,000
10th-st., s. s., 118 ft. w. of Avenue C, 25x92.3	12,400
12th-st., s. s., 295.6 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x103.3	15,000
48th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 2d-av., 50x100.5	9,006
Avenue A, w. s., 79 ft. n. of 9th-st., 26.4x113	34,000
Lexington-av., e. s., 75.5 ft. n. of 51st-st., 50x100	20,000
1st-av., e. s., 50.10 ft. s. of 110th-st., 25x95; 99th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.9	1,000
4th-av. and 119th-st., s. w. corner, —x100x¼ block x50x50.5x—; 108th-st., n. s., 120 ft. w. of 2d-av., 275x100.11	5,000
5th-av., e. s., 69.6 ft. s. of 86th-st., 22x100	85,000
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Conselyea-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Lorrimer-st., 25x100	$4,500
Pulaski-st., n. s., 160 ft. e. of Stuyvesant-av., 20x100	5,000
President-st., s. s., 177.6 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 17.6x100	5,800
Webster-place, w. s., 192.3 ft. n. of Middle-st., 18.3x98.11; Webster-place, w. s., 210.10 ft. n. of Middle-st., 18.8x98.11	7,000
Wolcott-st., n. e. s., 120 ft. n. w. of Richards-st., 20x49.6	825
North 7th-st., n. e. s., 40 ft. n. w. of 6th-st., 40x60	5,800
Graham-st., e. s., 80 ft. n. of Conselyea-st., 20x75	3,000
Rochester-av., e. s., 83.7 ft. n. of Atlantic-av., 21x98	580
Schenck-av., e. s., 125 ft. s. of Bay-av., 25x100	465
Schenck-av., e. s., 150 ft. s. of Bay-av., 25x100	465
Van Siclen-av., e. s., 175 ft. n. of Union-av., 25x100	465
Van Siclen-av., e. s., 150 ft. n. of Union-av., 25x100	465
Van Siclen-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Union-av., 25x100	465
Van Siclen-av., e. s., 125 ft. n. of Union-av., 25x100	465
NEW-JERSEY.	
Jersey City.	
Elm-st., n. s. lot No. 10, block No. 8, Reservoir map, 25x100	$675
Germania-av., e. s., lot No. 22, block J, Reservoir map, 25x100	675
North 9th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Erie-st., 50x100	3,000
West-side-av. and Church-st., e. corner, 140x108	3,000
Bayonne.	
Avenue E and 26th-st., n. w. corner, [illegible]x287	$9,671
16th-st., w. s., 192 ft. n. of Avenue C, [illegible]x171	660
North Bergen.	
Main-st., s. s., lots Nos. 290 and 291, block 22, 50x100	$12,000
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.	
Cortlandt.	
Road to Montrose Station, P. A. Sloat's property, 4 58-100 acres	$9,000
Mamaroneck.	
Lots Nos. 67, 68, 79, 80, 81, Grand Park	$3,900
Ossining.	
Spring-st., e. s., part lot No. 44, F. Larkin's property, 46x150	$900
White Plains.	
Railroad-av., n. s., adjoining E. Baxter's, 44x126	$8,000
Yonkers.	
North Broadway, e. s., adjoining E. C. Foote's, 100x200	$14,000
Yorktown.	
George Van Kleeck's property, 264 acres	$37,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FOUR-STORY brown-stone houses and lots, Nos. 21 and 23 East 48th-st., near Madison-av., medium sized. Inquire on the premises. W. FANNING.

SEVERAL SMALL STONE HOUSES for sale cheap, 37th, 38th, 42d and 46th sts.; cottage leases, elegant, 15x16.8 and 20 feet; 5th and 6th avs. HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY.

For sale—About thirty acres of land, beautifully situated on Toad Hill, on the road to Richmond, Prospect-av., Elizabeth-st., and Valley road; has ten or more beautiful villa sites, commanding a fine view of the ocean, with an unfailing stream of water running through the property; this property also contains a bed of superior hematite ore; will be sold at a bargain. Apply to FULLER, LORD & CO., No. 139 Greenwich-st.

VILLA SITES, 50X150 FEET—EQUAL to three City lots; finely situated, ground high, commanding view, at Uniontown, N. J.; price, $200 to $400 each; five minutes from depot; fourteen trains daily, on New-Jersey Railroad, one hour from foot of Cortlandt-st., or Desbrosses-st. For tickets to visit the property inquire at office New-Jersey Land Improvement Company, No. 197 Broadway, corner Dey-st., Room No. 4.

A COUNTRY-SEAT IN PLAINFIELD, N. J., to exchange for a good Brooklyn house, situated on one of the best avenues in town; has twelve rooms and the usual improvements; grounds comprise four acres well-improved, lawn, garden and shade; barn and stable; valued at $25,000; no mortgage. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

ONLY $10 A MONTH REQUIRED to own as fine a Farm as there is on the American continent. Address SOUTHERN LAND COMPANY, 432 Broome-street, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J., NEAR BRICK CHURCH STATION—$5,500—A new house, nine rooms, furnace, range, Philadelphia low-down grates, &c. Apply to GEO. W. BOWERS, Halsted-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET, IN TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

STORE TO LET—IN A GOOD LOCALITY, with handsome counter and show window; would suit for books, paper, or fancy goods; being close to Broadway and Stewart's; rent low. Call at No. 111 East 9th-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LEASE—AT GREENPOINT, NEAR the 10th and 23d-st. Ferries to New-York, a substantial two-story brick building, 80x100 feet, with adjoining lots. Inquire of SAM'L D. CLARK, Franklin-st., Bank Building.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AT Tenafly, N. J.; new; City conveniences; seventeen rooms; rent very low to a satisfactory tenant, from October to April 1. Apply at No. 89 Gold-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET.—THE EXTENSIVE BUILDINGS erected on lots Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Greene-st. are now ready for tenants. The buildings cover three lots, are five stories high, with a very superior basement. The basement and stores are ninety-five feet deep, lighted from the rear, and also a large skylight. The entire premises have been finished up every way first-class. Steam heating and hoisting can be introduced. This property is most desirably located for business, adjoining the stores of Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., A. Liebenroth & Van Auw, and opposite Messrs. L. J. Phillips & Co. and others. Brokers who may introduce parties who hire will be paid a commission. Apply on the premises, or to D. APPLETON & CO., No. 90 Grand-st., New-York.

TO LET—IN JERSEY CITY—TWO FIRST-class residences; best location in the city; five minutes from the ferry; one, No. 176 Grand-st. at $900 per year, the other, No. 42 Sussex-st. at $1,000 per year; both houses in fine order; gas and water throughout. Apply to A. MCI. GREGORY, No. 1 Montgomery-st., Darcy Building, Jersey City.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY STONE-front house to let, near 43d-st.; size, 25x60x100; good location; rent, $2,500. Also, three-story high-stoop brown-stone house on 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; rent low; and some smaller houses in good location; rent from $1,400 to $2,000. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 595 6th-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT Newtown, Long Island, within ten minutes' walk of railroad depot, containing twelve rooms, bath, water-closet; large vegetable garden; plenty shade; about two acres lawn. Apply to Mr. GRIFFITH, on the premises, or FRANCIS T. WALKER, No. 10 Wall-st. Possession Oct. 1.

TO LET—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP house, 45th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.; good order; immediate possession; rent, $1,500. Apply to WM. ELLIOTT & CO., No. 1,491 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, Auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-street, New-York.

SATURDAY, Aug. 27,

Auction sale of

30 CHOICE COTTAGE PLOTS, 50x150 EACH,

at

LONG BRANCH, N. J.,

THE AMERICAN BRIGHTON,

beautifully situated on high ground, the

MURRAY HILL OF THE BRANCH,

near the Ocean, the West End and Howland Hotels, the superb residences of Messrs. Hoey, Lester Wallack, &c., and commanding an unbroken view over all the hotels, from the Continental to the West End.

For maps and descriptive circulars apply to the auctioneers and J. W. MORRIS, Long Branch.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR the City and County of New-York.—JOSEPH H. G. MCGLONE, plaintiff, against JAMES GOODWIN and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of April, 1870, I, the subscriber, the referee named in said judgment, will expose to sale at public auction on the 1st day of October, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Benj. P. Fairchild, auctioneer, the following-described real estate, to wit: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being on the south-easterly corner of Rivington and Willett streets, with the buildings thereon erected, commencing at a point on the southerly side of Rivington-street, formed by the intersection of the southerly side of said street with the easterly side of Willett-street, running thence easterly along the southerly side of said Rivington-street twenty-five feet, thence southerly and parallel with Willett-street seventy feet, thence westerly and parallel with Rivington-street twenty-five feet, and thence northerly and along the easterly side of said Willett-street seventy feet to the point or place of beginning.—New-York, Aug. 17, 1870.

L. S. CHATFIELD, Referee.

STEPHEN J. COLAHAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

au18-law6wTh*

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000

DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.

R. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD

OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.

CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

BANKING HOUSE OF GEO. OPDYKE & CO. 25 NASSAU ST. CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

BOGERT & WHITE,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st., New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America.

Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers' use, available in all parts of Europe, through the

MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,

OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, VIENNA AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on

CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,

NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

ST. LOUIS, July 16, 1870.

To the Honorable the Controller of the Currency, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: It is hereby certified, in pursuance of section 42 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, that at a meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of St. Louis, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, duly notified and held pursuant to law and the articles of association of said bank, at the office of said bank, at St. Louis, aforesaid, on the 16th day of July, 1870, it was voted by the stockholders of the said association, owning more than two-thirds of the stock, that said association go into liquidation and be closed on the 19th day of July, 1870.

In testimony whereof I have, by instruction of the Board of Directors of said association, hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the association, at St. Louis, aforesaid, the day and year above written.

[Seal.] CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.

NOTICE.—The First National Bank of St. Louis, organized under the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 16, 1870.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

SEVEN PER CENT.

Consolidated Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the purpose of providing for the payment of its several mortgage debts as they become due, has executed a mortgage to the Union Trust Company, of New-York, as Trustee, upon the whole of its Railroad and branches, payable on the first day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred.

COUPON BONDS of $1,000 each will be issued with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of January and July, in each year, and REGISTERED BONDS of $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000 each, without coupons, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable quarterly, on the first day of January, April, July and October, in each year, principal and interest payable at the office of the Union Trust Company in New-York.

We call the attention of investors especially to this class of REGISTERED BONDS, which, on account of the SECURITY AFFORDED AGAINST LOSS BY ROBBERY, FIRE OR OTHERWISE AND THE PAYMENT OF QUARTERLY INTEREST, offer an investment peculiarly desirable.

A limited amount of these bonds can be purchased at 97½, and accrued interest, upon application to

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

ELIZABETHTOWN & PADUCAH RAILROAD,

OF KENTUCKY,

FIRST MORTGAGE

8 Per Cent. Twenty-Year

Convertible Bonds.

This Road, connecting the important points of Louisville and Paducah, is 185 miles long and passes through a rich agricultural and mineral section of the State of Kentucky, the traffic of which, it is believed, will be abundantly remunerative.

Nearly the whole line is under contract, and thirty-one miles of the road are already in successful operation.

The stock subscriptions (of which the City of Louisville subscribed $1,000,000) amount to $3,095,000.

To lay the rails and completely equip the road, THREE MILLION DOLLARS of First Mortgage Convertible Bonds have been authorized, bearing eight per cent. interest, payable semi-annually at the BANK OF AMERICA, in the City of New-York, on the 1st days of March and September.

These Bonds are the only lien upon the property and franchises of the Company, and are deposited with the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, which will pay over the proceeds of the bonds to the Railroad Company only in the ratio of construction.

The most rigid care has been exercised to protect the interest of the bondholders by every legal safe guard. The bonds can be converted into stock at the option of the holder for seven years after the completion of the road. The management is in the hands of some of the most responsible and favorably-known business men of Kentucky. With the guarantee of their able and faithful direction, and the large amount of stock subscribed, these bonds form a very safe and desirable investment.

The price of the bonds at present is 87½ and accrued interest.

Any further information will be furnished upon application to the undersigned.

NORTON, SLAUGHTER & CO., No. 41 Broad-st.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

HALLGARTEN & CO., No. 28 Broad-st.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 94 BROADWAY,

Transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

Including the purchase and sale, on commission, of GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY BONDS, STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES.

DOUBLE YOUR INCOME.

THE SECURITIES OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,

main line to San Francisco, are the cheapest first-class Railroad SECURITIES IN THE MARKET.

THE LAND GRANT BONDS are selling at 72. (Pay 10 per cent. at 70.) They are the first and only mortgage on all the lands granted by the United States Government to said Road.

THE INCOME BONDS PAY 14 PER CENT. at present market value. EXAMPLE—$5,000 67 5-20s at 110 realize $5,500; yearly interest with gold at 116, amounts to $348 currency; $7,000 income bonds at 77, $5,390; yearly interest, $700 currency—being DOUBLE THE INCOME from same amount of Government bonds.

All classes of Government bonds received in exchange.

J. S. STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

STOUT & DICKINSON,

BANKERS,

NO. 25 BROAD-ST., corner EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

Government Securities, Gold, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Accounts received and interest allowed on balances, which may be checked for at sight, same as at bank.

A. V. STOUT, President National Shoe and Leather Bank.

J. B. DICKINSON, Late President Tenth National Bank.

PLATT K. DICKINSON, Member of New-York Stock and Gold Exchange.

HOWARD C. DICKINSON, Member of New-York Stock Exchange.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO,

Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, in New-York.

Principal redeemable 1895.

For sale by

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,

No. 36 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 22, 1870.

NOTICE.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Hartford, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of September next, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of approving a contract executed by authority of the Board of Directors of this Company, with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, for a perpetual union of property and interest under the provisions of a statute law of the State of Connecticut, entitled "An act concerning communities and corporations," approved July 8, 1869. By order of the Board of Directors.

S. P. CONVER, Secretary.

MONEY WANTED—ON TIME OR RAIL[illegible] bonds, by J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. [illegible] Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

Eight Per Cent. Per Annum in Gold.

FREE FROM UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TAX.

THE BALANCE OF THE ISSUE OF

$1,500,000

First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY Railroad Company,

NOW FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

These are a 30-year sinking fund bond, issued only upon a completed road, and bear eight per cent. interest in gold, payable on the 15th August and 15th February, in New-York, London or Frankfort, and are free from tax. These bonds are in denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupons or registered, and secured by an absolute and only mortgage upon the line, including all descriptions of rolling stock and equipments. This road is 111 miles in length, the largest portion of which is completed and successfully operated in the daily running of regular trains, the earnings of which are now in excess of the interest liabilities on this issue of bonds; over

$1,500,000

has already been expended upon this road from Stock Subscriptions and Donations. The Company are entirely free from debt. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish pamphlets, maps, and all information.

Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,

NO. 54 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

TANNER & CO.,

NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

New-Jersey Seven Per Cent.

TOWN BONDS,

AUTHORIZED BY ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE and the issue restricted to one-tenth the assessed valuation of the real estate of the following towns

NEW PROVIDENCE, Union County;

BEDMINSTER, Somerset County;

BERNARD, Somerset County;

In $100s, $500, and $1,000, and having from 15 to 23 years to run,

AT 85, AND INTEREST,

Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, free of tax. For full particulars apply to

PARKER & LAWRENCE,

BANKERS, NO. 1 WALL-ST.

The Undersigned Offer for Sale

The First Mortgage Eight per Cent. GOLD BONDS

OF THE

St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.

Interest payable February and August. Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, with Map, &c., furnished on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Commercial Agents, No 54 Pine-st.

TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF MONTGOMERY,

CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA, AT 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HOWES & MACY, Bankers,

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer for sale the bonds of the City of Montgomery, Ala., 18 years to run, bearing interest at EIGHT (8) per cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable 1st of January and July, both principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.

These bonds ($500,000) five hundred thousand dollars, are the only debt against the city, and are regarded as first-class security and very desirable for investors. Further particulars may be had of

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 10, 1870.

The stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a cash Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., Agents of the Company, No. 12 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the first day of September next, to holders registered as such at the close of business hours on the 16th day of August, at which time the transfer books will be closed. The books will reopen for transfers on the 2d day of September next.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

Office of the

GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

No. 141 Broadway, July 28, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on 2d August, 1870.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 15, 1870.

THE COUPONS OF THE MONTGOMERY and Eufaula Railroad First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Gold Bonds, (indorsed by the State of Alabama,) due Sept. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the Banking-house of GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

T. L. MOUNT, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,

No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

INTEREST SIX PER CENT.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM SEPT. 1.

FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.

CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.

ASSETS, $7,695,386 96.

N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents. JOHN MCLEAN, President. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK—Corner of 8th-av. and West 34th-st.

INTEREST COMMENCES ON THE FIRST day of each month. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN HOOPER, President.

JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., cor. of 14th-st.—Six per cent. Interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from Sept. 1.

C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec. R. H. BULL, Pres.

A MONTH'S EXTRA INTEREST IS gained by depositing on or before Sept 1. DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Chickering & Sons, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. Monthly installments received for same.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CHEAPEST CORNER STORE, WITH plate-glass windows, on Broadway; rent, $1,500; will not lease for liquors. Also, splendid corner property on 8th-av., and store on 3d-av. to lease. Apply to W. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 595 6th-av.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry-store, No. 362 Bowery; one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

A VALUABLE WATER-POWER AND several buildings and machinery for sale. Inquire of HENRY KEELER, South Salem, N. Y.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD, & CO.

Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby.

Established 1850.

Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. All goods warranted as represented.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.

LARGE SALE OF NEW AND ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS BLACK-WALNUT CUSTOM-MADE FURNITURE, AT KRIGGER'S WARE-ROOMS, NOS. 14 AND 16 FOURTH-AVENUE, ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 1, COMMENCING AT 10½ A. M.

The catalogue will embrace rich walnut parlor suites, Turkish chairs and lounges, etageres, rich carved bedroom and library suites, library tables, superb buffets, extension-tables, hall-stands, and other first-class furniture.

The attention of parties furnishing is requested, as the sale is peremptory, the goods being obliged to be sold. On exhibition until day of sale, with catalogues.

GEORGE BARKER, Auctioneer.

NATIONAL ARMORY, SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 19, 1870.

BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT of the United States, there will be sold at public auction, at the United States Armory, Springfield, Mass., TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1870, the following Government stores, to wit:

2,000 Carbines, various models.
35,000 Muskets, rifle, various models.
90,000 Buckles, various sizes, Japan and brass-plated.
2,400 Pistols, Remington.
46,000 Rosettes.
749 Whips.
3,500 Irons, for artillery harness.
25,000 Bayonets.
37,000 Barrels, various stages.
1 Horse.

Large quantity of parts of arms, various models, Accoutrements, Machines, Saddles, Bridles, Wadding Paper, &c.

Detailed catalogues will be furnished upon application at the Ordnance Office, Washington, D. C., after Sept. 1.

Terms cash.

J. G. BENTON, Major of Ordnance, Commanding.

LARGE SALE OF WROUGHT-IRON SCRAP.

UNITED STATES NAVY-YARD, WASHINGTON, COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, Aug. 17, 1870.

Will be offered at public sale on FRIDAY, Sept. 2, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, at the United States Navy-yard, Washington, on account of the Bureau of Steam Engineering and Construction and Repair, ONE THOUSAND (1,000) TONS, more or less, of WROUGHT-IRON SCRAP, to be sold in lots as divided on the ground.

Terms: Cash in Government funds. A deposit of twenty per centum of the estimated value of each lot will be required at the time of sale. Sixty (60) days from day of sale will be allowed to cut up and remove the material, otherwise it will be forfeited to the Government. The right to select and reserve at the time of removal from each lot an amount not exceeding ten (10) per cent. thereof is reserved.

M. SMITH, Rear-Admiral Com'd'g.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company will sell 80,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL at public auction on Wednesday, Aug. 31, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO. Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, AUG. 26, AT 10 A. M., AT the Sales-room, Willoughby-st., corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn, a large assortment of goods, parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, mattresses, china, fancy goods, rose-wood pianos, mirrors, velvet and other carpets, &c.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Thursday), Aug. 25, at 11½ o'clock, in front of store No. 126 Pearl-st., 450 boxes fresh Palermo lemons, landing ex steamer.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of OTTO LOESCHIGK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Otto Loeschigk, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of September, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New York, on the 22d day of August, 1870. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

au25-1aw3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEODORE A. IVES, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Theodore A. Ives, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of September, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 27 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 24th day of August, 1870. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

au25-1aw3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEODORE A. IVES, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Theodore A. Ives, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 12th day of August, 1870. FRANCIS GOODRIDGE, Assignee.

au25-1aw3wTh*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS, NOS. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, July 16, 1870.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DEPARTMENT of Docks, having received, in accordance with the provisions of section 33, of chapter 383, Laws of 1870, in public meetings, various plans for the establishment of permanent wharf accommodations for the commerce of New-York, they now, in accordance with the further provisions of said section, advertise for plans for the best method of improving the water-front and harbor of the City of New-York, by a new system of wharves, piers, docks, basins and slips, which shall accommodate the present commerce of the City and harbor, and shall provide for the future expansion thereof, and for the facilitation of the transportation of freight along the water-front, so as to render the whole water-front of the City available for the commerce of the port.

Said plans will be received until Sept. 15, 1870.

Plans are solicited that shall contain provision for the special accommodation of steamers and vessels engaged in foreign trade, in domestic trade, in the coal trade, in the trade in lumber and building material, in the hay and grain trade, in furnishing market supplies; also for the accommodation of steam-boats plying to places on the Hudson River and Long Island Sound, for the canal-boats arriving in this City, and for the railroads and other commercial interests.

Plans should be accompanied by all necessary documents, estimates and particulars.

JOHN T. AGNEW,
WILSON G. HUNT,
HUGH SMITH,
WILLIAM WOOD,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Commissioners of the Department of Docks.

NOTICE.—SUPREME COURT.—IN THE matter of opening Riverside Park.—The subscribers, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees of, and parties interested in any of the lands, buildings or premises, to be taken or damaged by reason of the proceedings in said matter, to produce their title deeds, evidences of title, leases, or any documents relative to their ownership of, or interest in, any of such lands, buildings or premises, at No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) on any day prior to the 15th day of September, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., or in default thereof, the awards for damages, in said proceeding, will be made to "Unknown Owners."—Dated Aug. 18, 1870.

HUGH SMITH,
J. M. SWEENY,
WM. M. TWEED, Jr.
Commissioners.

MEDICAL.

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all druggists.

Wholesale by JOHN HENRY, New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCY resulting from the follies of youth, or other causes. Young, middle-aged, or even old men restored to manly vigor, by Dr. LEWIS, author of "Medical Companion and Guide to Health," No. 7 Beach-st., New-York. Forty years' private practice.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

The Haitien Consulate, formerly at No. 44 Exchange-place, has been removed to Nos. 64 and 66 Broadway, and No. 19 New-st. Any communications intended for the Haitien Legation, can be addressed to same place.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 20,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY.

Passengers booked and forwarded at REDUCED RATES to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
Cambria	Sat., Aug. 27	Britannia	Wed., Sept. 7
Anglia	Sat., Sept. 3	Iowa	Wed., Sept. 21
India	Sat., Sept. 10	Caledonia	Wed., Oct. 5
Australia	Sat., Sept. 17	Britannia	Wed., Oct. 19
Columbia	Sat., Sept. 24	Iowa	Wed., Nov. 2
Europa	Sat., Oct. 1	Caledonia	Wed., Nov. 16

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:
First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
HELVETIA, GRIGG, Saturday, Aug. 27, at 4 P. M.
HOLLAND, THOMAS, Saturday, Sept. 3, at 10 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

STEAM TO AND FROM HAVRE AND LONDON every fortnight, calling at Southampton to land passengers.
DENMARK, Saturday, Aug. 27, 4 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80 and $90, currency.
Steerage passage, $30, currency.
Passengers booked to Paris at reduced rates.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY
as follows:
COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN.....Aug. 31, at 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS.....Sept. 7, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH.Sept. 14, at 8½ A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WHITNERAY.Sept. 21, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....Sept. 28, at 9 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.....Oct. 4, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80; gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 62 Wall-st.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Palmyra, Thurs., Aug. 18 | Batavia, Thurs., Sept. 1
Tarifa, Saturday, Aug. 20 | Java, Wednesday, Sept. 7
Abyssinia, Wed., Aug. 24 | Calabria, Thurs., Sept. 8
Russia, Thurs., Aug. 25 | Hecla, Sat., Sept. 10
Scotia, Wednes., Aug. 31 | Nemesis, Thurs., Sept. 15
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the steamers not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.....$145, gold.
Return tickets.....$250, gold.
By the steamers carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $60, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return tickets.....$150, gold.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
PEREIRE.....DANRE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 3
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAU.....SATURDAY, Sept. 17
WILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT..SATURDAY, Oct. 1
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAITE..SATURDAY, Oct. 15
Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON.Saturday, Aug. 27, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Sept. 3, 12 M.
CITY OF ANTWERP, (via Halifax,)
.....Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE	
PAYABLE IN GOLD.	PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
1st Cabin, (single berth).$75	Steerage.....$30
To London..... —	To London..... 36
To Paris..... —	To Paris..... 36
To Halifax, N. S..... —	To Halifax, N. S..... 15

Passengers also forwarded to HAVRE, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.

HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST. Being a guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, Great Britain and Ireland. With a Railroad Map corrected up to 1869. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Revised edition; eighth year. Large 12mo, leather, pocket-book form, $7 50.

HARPER'S PHRASE-BOOK; Or, Hand-book of Travel-talk for Travelers and Schools. Being a guide to conversations in English, French, German and Italian. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Square 4to, flexible cloth, $1 25.
FOR SALE BY ALL BOOK-SELLERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class, $195 to $170. Steerage, $60.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,
(except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.)
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
SEPT. 5—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. LAVALETTE.
Steamer LAFAYETTE will leave San Francisco Oct. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M., Saturday, Sept. 3.
Freight for Central American ports, South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Friday, Sept. 2, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in relation to inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SHOCUM, Sept. 22.
GERTRUDE MACK, Capt. WING, Oct. 22.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. P. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAIL.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, Sept. 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. M. GIBBES.....Aug. 25
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.....Sept. 1
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, (via Nassau,) Sept. 8.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA. SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and steerage Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River.
The new steamer
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMAN, SATURDAY, Sept. 10, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DRAKEN, FRIDAY, Sept. 30, 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 23 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO.; Pier 21 N. R.—The steamer *Granite State* will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 P. M. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the difficulty of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of baggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by complying to the COURIERS' SOCIETY, No. 2 Rue d'Ancr, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 398 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for college, business, or professional school. Term commences Sept. 12. For circulars, &c., address H. W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal, Newburg Institute, Newburg, N. Y.

MLLE. BOSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 111 EAST 36TH-ST.
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Misses BOSTAN, pupils of Mr. DESMOUCHES, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
This well and favorably known institution, now in its twenty-third year of successful operation, offers peculiar advantages for select pupils. Fifteen is the limited number of boarders. For full particulars, send for a catalogue.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.
Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST.
will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1870. Circulars may be obtained by application as above. Mrs. GARRETSON will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

MISS WHITCOMB'S,
Successor to
Miss HARRISON'S,
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 52 Pierrepont-st., corner of Henry-st., Brooklyn Heights, New-York. This school will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, 1870.
Address as above.

GERCKE & KOESSLY'S
GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
NOS. 267 AND 271 WEST 23D-ST.,
Embraces a Kindergarten for children from 4 to 6½ years old, and two schools for young ladies and young gentlemen. Drawing, dancing, gymnastics, and four languages taught, without extra charge. Reopening: TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY,
FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL,
OLD HADLEY, MASS.
The Fall Term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1870. For circulars address the Principals, Miss Charlotte W. Porter and Miss Rena Champney.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL,
Offers superior educational advantages and unsurpassed home accommodations.
Address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MRS. PARKS'
BOARDING AND DAY SHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.
French resident Parisian Female Institute.
Reopens Sept. 21. For circulars apply as above.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYONS'
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 304 West Twenty-third-st., will open Sept. 14, 1870. Apply for circulars to above address.

MISS JAUDON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
Day School for young ladies, No. 5 East 27th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., will reopen MONDAY, sept. 26.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE,
No. 59 West 42d-st.,
opposite Reservoir Park, English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children; will reopen Sept. 26.

MISSES E. R. CLARKSON AND J. E. BUSH, (graduate of Vassar College,) having had experience in teaching, will open a French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at Hillsdale, N. Y., Sept. 15. For circulars, address the Principals, Woodbridge, N. J., until after Sept. 8.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. RUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn, (established in 1820,) will reopen Sept. 22. Address as above for circulars and information.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Flushing, L. I., offers superior advantages for the acquisition of a refined and solid education. Terms moderate. Studies resumed Sept. 1. For further particulars apply at Academy.

STAMFORD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Term opens Sept. 14. Every facility for physical, intellectual and moral culture. ROBERT C. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Stamford, Conn.

ULSTER FEMALE SEMINARY, EL lenville, N. Y.—First-class home school for young ladies. Board and tuition, $228 per year.
S. A. LAW POST, A. M., Principal.

ARMENIA SEMINARY, ARMENIA, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for both sexes. Term opens Sept. 13, 1870.
S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, WILTON, CONN.—Boys prepared for college or business. Number limited. Term opens Sept. 13.
EDWARD OLMSTEAD.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J. A first-class school for both sexes. Comfort and progress of students guaranteed. Total cost for session English per year, $310. Next term begins Sept. 1.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. T. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS' French and English Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 106 West 42d-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 26.

FAMILY BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, Hasbrouck, N. J., WM. VILLAMS, Principal. Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 5. Pupils prepared for college.

WEST POINT.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD CAN be had, for the Fall months, by applying to A. MEARNS, Jr., Highland Falls, Orange County, N. Y. References given and required.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Long-established and prosperous; solicits attention to its unrivaled advantages and moderate charges. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS BRUSE, SUCCESSOR TO THE late Mrs. Fitz-Henri, will continue her school for young ladies and children at No. 40 Irving-place, commencing WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

RARITAN BAY SEMINARY, PERTH Amboy, N. J., Miss MANNING, Principal. Boarding and day school, for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 20. Address as above.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERstraw, N. Y.—A select boarding-school for fifteen boys. Opens Sept. 6. Terms moderate. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M. Principal.

THE MISSES GREEN'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 1 56th-av., N. Y., (first door from Washington-square,) will be reopened by their successors, the Misses GRAHAM, Sept. 26, 1870.

GREENWICH, CONN.—TWELVE BOYS under thirteen years of age. Refined home life, with superior school advantages. Terms $600. Open Sept. 14. HARRY PECK.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15 at No. 1,198 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

MISS FRASER'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 44 West 46th-st., will reopen Thursday, Sept. 22.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

FAIRVIEW INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, South Orange, N. J., reopens Sept. 12.
Miss E. A. HAMMEREN, Principal.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS VAN WAGENEN WILL REOPEN her Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 13 East 40th-st., on Thursday, Sept. 22.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 24 East 23d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Principal, O. B. WILLIS, Ph. D.

C. B. WARRING'S MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Send for Circular.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MRS. STORRS' BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 13 West 45th-st., will open Sept. 21. Address as above.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS; Ages 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON
respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children,
NO. 19 GRAMERCY PARK,
(East 20th-st.,)
will reopen on
THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1870.

BUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491, 5th-av.,
And corner 2d-av. and 126th-st.,
Will reopen in Harlem, Sept. 19, and on 5th-av. Sept. 21. For information or catalogues apply at either College building.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway, corner 18th-st., is now open day and evening for pupils in Business Writing, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, &c. Terms reasonable.

THE PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
No. 189 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
A. CRITTENDEN, Ph. D., Principal.
This institution offers to young ladies rare advantages for a thorough education in all branches of study.
In the BOARDING DEPARTMENT, under the special care of Miss E. J. SMITH, pupils will find ample accommodations and a genuine home.
Music and French teachers of the highest attainments and skill are employed.
EXCLUSIVELY FOR BOARDING PUPILS.
The school year will commence Sept. 14, 1870.
New scholars, and those who have not passed their last examinations for promotion, are earnestly requested to be present for classification on the opening day.
For circulars, apply to Miss E. J. SMITH or Prof. EATON, No. 189 Joralemon-st.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 820 Broadway and No. 82 5th-av.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos 102, 104 and 106 Court, near State-st.
THE FALL TERM COMMENCES THURSDAY, SEPT. 1, 1870.
Several eminent Professors have been engaged.
A NORMAL DEPARTMENT HAS ALSO BEEN ADDED.
Subscription-books will be opened and circulars ready on and after MONDAY, Aug. 29.
Applications to be made at the General Conservatory offices,
No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., New-York.
No. 102 COURT-ST., near State-st., Brooklyn.

MISS COMSTOCK'S,
NO. 32 WEST 40TH-ST.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
The ensuing school year commencing THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1870.
An EXCLUSIVELY French department. (or French and German, if desired,) modeled after the best schools abroad, will be organized Oct. 1.
N. B.—No remission of care and talent for regular course of tuition in English and French.
Address by mail No. 32 West 40th-st.
Personal application after Sept. 5.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE,
FREEHOLD, N. J.
BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844.
The next session will commence Sept. 6, 1870.
References—Dr. McCosh, President Princeton College; Hon. Judge Bedle, Jersey City; Alex. Hudnut, Esq., No. 218 Broadway, New-York City.
For circulars apply to Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
SING SING, N. Y.,
(formerly M. Churchill's school,)
Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., RECTOR.
The next year will begin Sept. 20.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
At Orange Academy, Orange, N. J.
J. R. BURWOOD, Principal.
The school year, consisting of forty-five weeks, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Terms, $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras.

MISS HAVENS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
for young ladies and children, No. 272 Madison-av., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters addressed to her residence will receive prompt attention. Her school circulars will be forwarded on application.

SUNNY-SIDE INSTITUTE.
MALDEN, Ulster County, N. Y.
School reopens on TUESDAY, Sept. 6. For terms, &c., apply to
D. A. WOLF, Principal.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.
A wide-awake, thorough-going School for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
Newburg, N. Y.,
Will reopen Sept. 14. Pupils fitted for Vassar College if desired.

MISS H. E. CALHOUN'S
Family Boarding School for Young Ladies.
Cheshire, Conn., (near New-Haven,) reopens Sept. 20. Number of pupils limited. Thorough instruction in English, French, Latin, music, &c.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Established 1854, for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men. Thorough teaching. Common-sense management. Reopens Sept. 5.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 203, Yonkers, N. Y.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY,
No. 302 West 34th-st.,
MISS C. E. FERRIS PRINCIPAL,
will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
English, French and German Family and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York, will commence its fourteenth year, Sept. 22, 1870. Send for circular. Address as No. 26 West 51st-st.

HOME INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y., a Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 14. For circulars, address Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 7 West 46th-st., will re-open THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters address as above.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (established A. D. 1830,) No. 101 West 16th-st., corner 6th-av., Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector, (successor to G. P. Quackenbos, LL. D.) The fifty-first school year begins Sept. 19, 1870; boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. Circulars at Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-st.; Carter's, No. 430 Broadway; Blume's, No. 826 Broadway, and at the school.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH will continue
MRS. MACAULAY'S
BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 275 and 277 MADISON-AV.
The school will open Sept. 21.
The Professors and teachers heretofore connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Reopens Sept. 14. The best features of European and Home schools. Especial attention to Modern Languages, Music and Art. For the Studio, Prof. Sonder, Lewis' Gymnastics. Prospectus at Duttons', Broadway, or by post of the Rector, Rev. GEO. T. RIDER.

"THE KINDERGARDEN SCHOOLS" begin their 10th year Sept. 20. School for girls 15 W. 42d-st., (removed from 66 W. 36th-st.) N. B.—Private vacation rooms for young ladies connected with the school. Boys' school 1,420 B'way, cor. 38th-st. For admission or circu'r ap'y to Miss E. M. Coe, Prin., 15 W. 42d-st.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE for young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st., will reopen on Sept. 20. Day and boarding scholars; English, French, German and Spanish languages; Primary, Commercial, Classical, and Scientific Departments. E. FEZANDIE, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE—A first-class boarding-school for both sexes; for ladies, the full and academic course for ladies and gentlemen; nine departments; term opens Sept. 5. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President Claverack Col. Co., N. Y.

MME. C. MEARS, NO. 223 MADISON-AV., New-York, three doors above 36th-st.; English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 20. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL be reopened at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. School limited to forty boys. Three boarders taken. Circulars at book-store of Mitchell & Selxas, 908 Broadway, and at the school.

MISS E. L. ROBERTS. BELLEVILLE, N. J., will reopen her Boarding and Day School on Sept. 5. For circulars, write as above, or to LE BOUTILLIER BROS., No. 45 East 14th-st., New-York.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for boys, of first-class location and character. The Murray Hill Institute, No. 58 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal, opens its seventh year MONDAY, Sept. 19.

A FRENCH, ENGLISH AND LATIN Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, by Mlle. TARDIVEAU, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Unsurpassed accommodations for permanent boarders.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARD-ING and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 45 East 34th-st., New-York, will reopen on Sept. 20. Particular attention given to French and German. For circulars call or address as above.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—NEXT session begins Sept. 7. This well established College offers superior advantages at moderate charges. Send for a circular to Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars, apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 26. For circulars apply to the Principals, No. 56 Washington-st.

FAMILY SCHOOL, SHARON, CONN. —Boys prepared for business or for college. Number limited. Rev. R. D. GARDNER.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL FOR boys, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen Sept. 12.
J. YOUNG, A. M., Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Comprises the following departments:

Harvard College	Year begins Sept. 22.
University Lectures, (25 courses.)	Year begins Sept. 29.
Divinity School	Year begins Sept. 29.
Law School	Year begins Sept. 29.
Medical School	Winter Session begins Nov. 1.
Dental School	Winter Session begins Nov. 1.
Lawrence Scientific School	Year begins Sept. 29.
Mining School	Year begins Sept. 29.
Agricultural School	(To be opened 25 Sept., 1871.)
Astronomical Observatory.	
Museum of Comparative Zoology.	
Peabody Museum of Archæology.	
Episcopal Theological School	Year begins Sept. 21.

The Second Examination for admission to Harvard College will take place on Sept. 29 and 30, and Oct. 1, beginning Sept. 29 at 8 A. M. There were 210 candidates at the June examination, of whom 185 were admitted. The question papers of this June examination will be mailed on application.
The Second Examination for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools will take place on Sept. 29, at 9 A. M.
There is no examination for admission to the other departments of the University.
The Law School has been reorganized this year. A circular may be had which explains the new course of study.
For catalogues or other documents address
J. W. HARRIS, Secretary.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.
The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING-SCHOOL, with WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c.
Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

LESPINASSE,
Fort Washington Institute, for young ladies. Opens Sept. 20. Graduating course for modern languages. French the language of the school. Circulars at the office of G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st. WALSH & LEROY, No. 21 East 16th-st.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 68 Madison-av., between 28th and 29th sts.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.
Address as above.

MISS MERLE'S,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
For young ladies and children,
NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1870. Address as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, CORNER PARK-AV. and 37TH ST., (Murray Hill,) will reopen Thursday, Sept. 20, 1870.
Address as above.

MISS STEERS'
English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 56 West 11th-st., will commence its eleventh year Sept. 22.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,
FLUSHING, N. Y., BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—Practical and theoretical instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, Metallurgy, Geology, Mineralogy, Assaying, Analytical and Technical Chemistry, Physics, Mechanics, Mathematics, Drawing, French, German, &c., with laboratory practice. Regular courses for the degrees of Mining and Civil Engineer, Bachelor and Doctor of Philosophy. Special students received without examination. Pecuniary aid for those who require it. Reopens MONDAY, Oct. 3. Examinations for admission to the regular courses, THURSDAY, Sept. 29. For further information or catalogues apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty, East 49th-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY, Nos. 58, 88 and 90 Montague-st., (new Nos. 136, 138 and 140.)—The Fall term of the twentieth year of this day and boarding school for young ladies will open Sept. 19. Send for a circular.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Full courses of instruction in Civil, Mining and Mechanical Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Appropriate degrees conferred. Reopens Sept. 14. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DRAPER, Director.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at R. Lockwood's book-store.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding-school, for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 20.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—Seminary for Young Ladies. Re-opens Sept. 12.
MISS STEVENS, Principal.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, PEEKskill, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13.
CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW-SCHOOL.—The thirteenth annual Term of this institution commences at No. 37 Great Jones-place, New-York, on the first Wednesday of October, and continues until May 17, 1871; graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. For catalogues and information generally, address as No. 37 Lafayette-place.
THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD SOME experience in teaching Latin, desires employment for a few hours a day in a school, or would receive private scholars. Address SENIOR, New-York University

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1870.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the first day of September, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the Assess

CURRENT NOTES.

Prairie chickens and divorces are plenty in Indiana.

JOHN ROBERTS, an aged man, residing at Mount Washington, Mass., recently died from the bite of a rattlesnake.

The work on the Connecticut Western Railroad is progressing quite rapidly, and promises to be completed by the end of the year.

Fond du Lac County, Wis., will furnish to the country the small item of 800,000 pounds of cheese.

New-Albany, Ind., claims to have 118 public pumps in working order. Not bad for a small city.

The grocers of Jeffersonville, Ind., recently united as one man, to protect themselves from dishonest mechanics. When a new customer turns up at a store, under this arrangement, it will be known at once whether he is to be trusted.

The *Phi-Rhonian*, of Bath, Me., publishes a short sketch of school-boy life, from the pen of the Prince Imperial of France. It purports to have been written from Metz, and promises an early communication from Berlin.

The Petersburg (Va.) *Courier* suggests to Judge MANN, of that city, the propriety of inflicting a thousand or so lashes upon sneak thieves, instead of sending them to prison. It is not at all likely that Judge MANN will pay any attention to this advice.

ARTHUR L. BALDWIN, of Ashland, Mass., was recently sent to the East Cambridge gaol for eight months on conviction of having killed a horse by fast driving. Justice SHAVER, in passing sentence, referred, in severe terms, to the enormity of the offense, and regretted that the punishment could not be made greater.

The citizens of Courtlandt, N. Y., justify their conduct in having tarred and feathered a helpless woman on the grounds that she had been insulting and abusive to the wife of her paramour. On one occasion, it is said, she requested the wife to do some washing for her.

The body of a Prussian was recently discovered in the woods near St. Louis, Mo., with the head placed in such a way that it would seem as if he had been "standing" upon it at the time of his death. The Prussian victories had affected him so much that he went mad with joy, and wound up his existence in the manner described.

A man in Iowa who has suffered much from the *industry* of the gentlemen of the road, took the precaution recently, when filling out a check to pay his railroad bond tax, to make it payable to "highway robbers or bearer." It went to its destination all right.

Nashville, Tenn., is beginning to assume considerable importance among the cities of the South-west, through the manufacturing enterprise of its citizens. A cotton factory, with a subscribed capital of $300,000, is now in progress of completion. It is expected to give employment to upward of 2,000 operatives.

A man named JOHN EARLY is supposed to have been murdered on the track of the Connellsville, (Penn.,) Railroad, by three men against whom he had been a witness some three months since, on a charge of highway robbery. The deceased was found in an insensible condition, lying by the track, and died before consciousness returned.

The wife of EDWARD HUSBAND, a farmer of Vencils' Point, Ill., committed suicide a few days since by hanging herself from the limb of an apple-tree in front of her residence. On his return from market, the husband divided his sorrow between the death of his wife and the shaking down of several bushels of unripe fruit.

A German named STEDMAN, who resides near Philadelphia, and happens to have for a domestic partner a Frenchwoman of strong sympathies, quarreled with her, a few nights ago, over the war news. They were in the act of resorting to the use of a rusty sword and a bread-knife, when the noise attracted the attention of a Police officer, and he arrested the belligerents. It is not probable that they will live together again until France and Prussia are at peace.

Baltimore is at present excited over a domestic scandal which promises to culminate in an early application for a divorce by a much-abused husband, who, instead of taking the law into his own hands when the opportunity was presented, and shooting the author of his unhappiness, made a sensible speech, and withdrew to seek his remedy in the law Courts.

JOHN TRICKSTER, one of the gentry known as "mourning thieves," having observed crape on the door of an humble cottage in the suburbs of Philadelphia, waited upon the chief mourner, a widow named MORROW, and said that he had been sent to take charge of the corpse. She readily permitted him to look after the preliminaries, and handed him $11 50 for that purpose. TRICKSTER behaved true to his name, and did not return to fulfill the engagement. He was subsequently identified in prison, whither he had been taken on another charge.

The united ages of a family at Mineral Point, Wis., foots up 381 years. The eldest is seventy and the youngest fifty-six—all brothers and sisters. In the same house there are two boarders who, between them, represent 112 years. They are all unmarried, and it is said that they have never been known to quarrel with one another.

The system of clipping the tresses of the peasant girls, which is practiced in several European countries, was tried by an industrious individual named SOLOMONS, at Terre Haute, Ind., a few days ago, but in a very different way. Instead of offering to purchase the hair, he has been in the habit of decoying the innocents, treating them to ice cream and laudanum, and robbing them of their locks while in a semi-unconscious state. He was recently arrested, and held for trial.

The reporter of a Chicago exchange tells the story of a fashionable woman on Wabash-avenue, who, not satisfied with the nose that had been provided for her by nature, had induced a prominent dentist to manufacture a pretty one for her of India rubber. None of her friends know of the deception, but all admit that the air of the East during a recent trip has made her more beautiful than ever. How the reporter came to discover the matter, we are at a loss to comprehend, but suppose he *nose* all about it, or he wouldn't say so.

A case of peculiar interest to building societies came before one of the Courts at Baltimore a few days ago. The complainant, who is a member of a building society in that city, claims that a lot was purchased by said society, on his account, some months since, and that he had paid $200 of the purchase money. Subsequently he neglected to pay dues and fines for twelve weeks in succession, and the Association sought to sell the mortgage to make good the amount. The complainant now desired to stop the sale on the grounds that he was ready to pay all the arrears. An injunction was granted.

MR. EBENEZER KNOWLTON, Principal of the Rincon Grammar School, of San Francisco, recently wrote to Dr. M. L. HOLBROOK, editor of the *Herald of Health*, requesting him to make arrangements with Pacer WESTON for a walk of 500 miles, from California to Oregon. In his letter to the doctor, he says: "If you can prevail on WESTON to come to California, I'll walk him 500 miles, over the Sierras, into Oregon, or Mexico. Goodspeed and Walkingshaw shall be referees, and will settle all disputes by reference to *Walker's Dictionary*. WESTON furnishes an example of how a man may get along by cultivating his *understanding*. It must have cost him great trials of *sole* to accomplish his last great *feet* (feat.) However, I trust that his injuries, if any, may soon be *toe*-tally *healed*." Mr. KNOWLTON, some years ago, was the champion gymnast at Amherst College.

The Pittsburg Fire—Destruction of the Pearl Flour Mill—Loss, $275,600.

From further particulars received of the burning of the Pearl Flour MILL at Pittsburg, Penn., we learn that the loss was much greater than reported by telegraph. The Pittsburg *Chronicle*, of the 23d inst., says:

"The loss, it is estimated, will reach $275,600, upon which there is an insurance of $80,000. The main building was erected about eighteen years ago, by a company composed of Mr. BRYAN, R. T. KENNEDY, JOHN T. LOGAN, the Messrs. CHILDS and others, and was operated under the firm-name of BRYAN, KENNEDY & Co. Its original cost was $60,000. Since that time additions have been made to the building, new machinery introduced, and all the improvements necessary for a first-class establishment provided. Since 1863 the firm of R. T. & W. S. KENNEDY, who became the purchasers, have operated the mill, and have succeeded in building up an immense trade, both East and West. The mill had a capacity of 1,000 barrels of flour per day, when running on the long term, and employed between twenty and thirty hands.

The insurance aggregated $80,000. Of this sum, between $30,000 and $40,000 is in Cincinnati companies. The remainder is in home and foreign companies, the names of which, as far as we have been able to learn, are as follows: Delaware Mutual, $5,000; Monongahela, $5,000; Allemania, $5,000; Pittsburg, $2,500; Cash, $5,000; Federal, $2,500; People's, $2,500; Enterprise, of Cincinnati, $2,500; Albany City, New-York, $2,500; Ætna, New-York, $2,500; Lancaster, $2,500; State, of Cleveland, $2,500.

WASHINGTON.

Annexation of San Domingo—Canal Survey—Census Returns—Currency and Bonds.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Persons here claiming to represent the anti-Baez Party in San Domingo, are in receipt of various documents in opposition to the treaty of annexation, accompanied by information that CABRAL, LUPERON, DELMONTE, and others, are in the mountainous portion of the Republic, actively endeavoring to stir up popular sentiment against annexation. Whether these factionists expect a revival of the subject next Winter, or are only using it for political effect in San Domingo, does not appear.

THE JAMES RIVER AND KANAWHA CANAL ROUTE.

Mr. HUTTON, Chief Engineer of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, has been appointed by Col. CRAIGHILL, of the Engineer Bureau, to make the survey of the route for the James River and Kanawha Canal, for which an appropriation was made by the last Congress, and the party has just set out to begin the work, which will occupy about three months.

CENSUS RETURNS.

Returns from all parts of the country are being rapidly received at the Census Bureau, and the Superintendent expects to be able to complete tables of population by the 10th of September, the time within which the act of Congress requires this to be done.

A UNITED STATES MARSHAL SHOT.

Information has been received at the Attorney-General's office, that H. J. SPRINGFIELD, the newly-appointed United States Marshal for the Northern District of Alabama, while on his way to Huntsville, to qualify, was fired at from the woods, and wounded so severely that it is feared his arm will have to be amputated. He has notified the Department of his desire to retain his office, and that he will qualify, and enter upon his duties, as soon as he is sufficiently recovered.

SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.

It has been decided, at the revenue bureau, that Scheidam Schnapps, bottled, and labeled as medicinal, must be stamped.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

POSTAL MATTERS.

The foreign mail service is being performed satisfactorily to the Department, notwithstanding the difficulties encountered in making contracts pending the war. The home contracts are being executed, and nearly all the routine work of putting them in operation under the recent lettings is completed. The Postmaster-General hopes to make a considerable reduction of expenditures for carrying the mails. The opening of suspended routes in the South has been attended with less present and prospective costs than was anticipated.

MUTILATED CURRENCY.

Under the rules of the United States Treasury all mutilated bank notes are redeemed according to the degree of mutilation. A note with a certain portion of its superficial surface torn off is never redeemed at its full value, but in proportion to the quantity of superficial surface presented for redemption. Since greenbacks were introduced, the redemption division of the Treasury has been constantly engaged in redeeming this mutilated currency, and an account of the discount has been kept, which shows an aggregate, up to the present date, of $186,693, which the Government has thus saved, all of which has of course come out of the pockets of the holders.

DESTRUCTION OF BONDS.

The 130,000,000 of bonds destroyed, being canceled bonds purchased by Secretary BOUTWELL on account of the sinking fund and special funds, comprehended only such canceled bonds as had been purchased up to the date of the order for their destruction, which bears date about the 15th of July. Since the date referred to, two millions have been purchased on account of the July policy, and four millions for the current month, making a total of six millions which will probably be consigned to the flames at an early day. It is indicated that hereafter all bonds purchased on account of the sinking fund will be canceled and destroyed immediately after their purchase.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It has been decided at the Internal Revenue Office that where Scheidam Schnapps is put up in bottles and labeled as a medicinal article it is liable to stamp duty....A certificate of authority was today issued from the office of the Controller of the Currency to the National Bank of Maysville, Ky., to commence business, on a capital of $300,000....The Department has on hand quite a large amount of the buff, or yellow, paper, prepared originally for the first issue of postage currency. This paper Controller HULBURD will use for the preparation of notes for the gold banks. The same plate now employed in printing the national bank-notes will be used for the gold-notes. The only change in the wording thereof will be that where the words "National Currency" appear at the top of the present notes, the words "National Gold Note" will appear on the yellow paper notes, and the promise to pay will specify that the note is payable to the bearer in gold coin.

Smash-up on the Old Colony, Boston, Railroad—A Brakeman Killed.

From the Boston Herald, Aug. 24.

There was a serious and fatal accident on the Old Colony Railroad, at South Braintree, at 5 o'clock this morning, the particulars of which are as follows: The New-York and Boston steam-boat train, of which Mr. ASA PORTER is conductor, was nearing the depot at South Braintree, when the engineer, JOHN LUFKIN, made the discovery that the switch, which carries the engines on to the turn-table, was set out of place, not having been changed since an engine was turned late in the night. By this means the train, of course, was carried on to the table, or as much so as possible, and a grand smash-up of the forward part of the train was the result. The train, which usually slackens at that point, was running at about twenty miles an hour, and immediately upon the discovery of the danger the signal for down brakes was given by the engineer, but there was not sufficient time to do much good. In coming to the put of the turn-table the engine struck the abutment and made a clean jump of several feet, completely smashing, in its course, the trucks, drive-wheels and all the lower part of the machine. The tender and crate (baggage) and fruit cars followed suit, the three being a broken and shapeless wreck, piled into and upon the turn-table. The baggage-car was upset, and the luggage of the passengers thrown promiscuously into a heap, many of the trunks and boxes being completely demolished. A brakeman named JOHN MARKS, living at No. 77 South-street, in this city, was on the platform of the baggage-car at the time the crate-car telescoped into it, and it is supposed was struck in the head by a part of the brake, by which his skull was fractured. He was found in the middle of the car, still holding the handle of the brake. He lived but a few moments, and must have been unconscious from the moment he was struck. He had set the "king brake," so called, and jumped to the other, when he was struck. His body was brought to Boston on the train which arrived at 10 o'clock, when, by the direction of the railroad authorities, it was turned over to Undertaker COTTER, No. 295 Federal-street, by whom it was placed in a neat coffin and taken away. Although the wreck to the forward part of the train was most complete, none of the passenger-cars were injured, and many of the passengers hardly knew the accident had happened or the danger to which they had been exposed until all was over. The engine was the King Philip, one of the best owned by the Company, and it will be a total loss. Mr. LUFKIN, the engineer, and the fireman, named BRADY, remained at their posts, and were not injured, which is almost a miracle. Most of the passengers were brought through upon the next train, arriving in Boston about 7 o'clock. The baggage-was exhumated from the wreck as best it could be, and went on soon after wards.

The above is the first accident involving loss of life which has occurred upon the Old Colony Road for several years, and it is a singular fact that the same baggage-car upon which Mr. MARKS lost his life was the one upon which the last fatal accident occurred on the road, by which a man named BENEDICT ARNOLD was killed four or five years ago.

THE TURF.

The Middletown, Orange County, Trotting Meeting—Second Day's Proceedings—Tom Sayer, Henry, and Hille Mare the Winners of the Purses.

The second day's trotting of the Orange County Pleasure Grounds Association, at Middletown, N. Y., yesterday, was witnessed by a large assemblage, nearly all the principal breeders and owners of fast trotting stock of that county, so famous for its unequaled breed of horses, being present. The day was unfavorable in the morning, but it cleared off during the afternoon, and everything passed off pleasantly. The management throughout the meeting has been unimpeachable, and the Association have manifested a sincere desire to secure the comfort of those who patronized the sport.

The first trot was for a sweepstakes for three-year olds, mile and repeat, in harness, which had seven entries, but only three started. These were GUY MILLER'S b. f. *Miller's Pilly*, by *Iron Duke*, dam *Defiance*; DAN SAYER'S br. g. *Tom Sayer*, by *Guy Miller*, dam by *Harry Clay*; and J. H. BERTHOLF'S s. c. *Vernon*, by *Second Hambletonian*, dam by *Star*. *Tom Sayer* was the favorite, at odds of two to one against the field, and he won, but after so close a contest with *Miller's Pilly*, that the layers of odds trembled for their money in both heats. *Vernon* was distanced in the first heat, which was won by *Tom Sayer* by a short length in 3:06¼. He won the second heat and race easily in 2:56, the filly breaking badly on the last quarter. After the race the winner was purchased by Messrs. JACKMAN and DOBLE for $500, and will doubtless prove a good investment, for he is a strong, well-shaped colt, with fine action and an undeniable turn of speed.

The second race was for a purse of $2,250, for horses that had never trotted better than 2:24. The entries were *Henry*, *Hotspur* and *Western Girl*. *Henry* sold for $100 to $25 against the field, but before the afternoon's trotting commenced BUDD DOBLE notified the judges that *Hotspur* was amiss, and would not start. He had been all right the day before, but DOBLE did not like him in the morning when driving him, and soon discovered that the horse had suddenly gone "off," in consequence of which he withdrew him. The fact of his withdrawal was not, through the neglect of one of the judges, communicated to the pool-seller on the track, and after the races were over, the judges, in order to protect the public, who had bought the field under the impression that *Hotspur* was in it, declared all pools sold on the track null and void. The race between *Henry* and *Western Girl*, in *Hotspur's* absence, was devoid of interest, the former winning easily in three straight heats. Time—2:34¾, 2:37, 2:35.

The third race was for a purse of $200, for horses that had never beaten 2:38. Four out of the five horses entered came to the post, one other, *Nancy Pat*, being drawn. The starters were *Lady Irwin*, *Mills Mare*, *Rice Graves* and *Lasher*. *Mills Mare* was the favorite against the field, and she won after a most interesting race of five heats; by sheer gameness she won the first and second heats; *Rice Graves* the third and fourth, (owing to the mare having cast a shoe, which nearly led to her being distanced,) and *Mills Mare* the fifth. Time—2:40½, 2:42, 2:44½, 2:45½, 2:41¾.

MIDDLETOWN, ORANGE COUNTY PLEASURE GROUNDS ASSOCIATION COURSE.—Second day, Aug. 24—Purse No. 5—Sweepstakes for three-year olds. Closed April 15, with following entries:

Dan. Sayer, Unionville, br. g. Tom. Sayer, by Guy Miller, dam by Harry Clay	1 1
Guy Miller, Chester, b. f. Miller's Pilly, by Iron Duke, dam by Defiance	2 2
J. H. Bertholf, Goshen, s. c. Vernon, by Second Hambletonian, dam by Star	dis.

Time—3:06¼, 2:56.

SAME DAY—PURSE NO. 6, $2,250.—For horses that have never trotted better than 2:24; first, $1,000; second, $600; third, $400; fourth, $250.

John Lovett, New-York, names b. g. Henry	1 1
O. A. Bickok, Milwaukee, names b. m. Western Girl	2 2
Budd Doble, Philadelphia, names b. g. Hotspur	dr.

Time—2:34¾, 2:37, 2:35.

SAME DAY—PURSE NO. 7, $200.—For horses that have never trotted better than 2:38; first, $110; second, $60; third, $30.

J. R. Wood, Montgomery, names b. m. Mills Mare	1 1 2 3 1
J. H. Bertholf, Goshen, names g. g. Rice Graves	2 2 1 1 3
J. E. Lasher, Rondout, names Lasher	3 3 3 2 2
George Bell, Middletown, names b. m. Lady Irwin	dis.
Charles R. Nelden, Newton, N. J., names blk. m. Nancy Pat	dr.

Suicide of a Prominent Leather Merchant of Newark.

The business portion of Newark was thrown into quite a commotion yesterday noon, as the story spread that Mr. ALEXANDER M. OTTO, of the firm of JACOBUS & OTTO, had hung himself in the manufactory of the firm, No. 100 Market-street. Mr. OTTO attended to business as usual in the forenoon, and after selling a bill of leather, went upstairs about 11 o'clock. At noon his partner, Mr. JACOBUS, supposing that he was taking a nap, as was his custom, went to call him to go to dinner, and was shocked to find him dead. A small cord was tied about his neck, after having been fitted by a knot between two boards above, and the cord being too short for him to hang, he slid down on a pile of leather, and sat there till he was strangled to death, in which position he was found. Mr. OTTO was a very highly respected citizen, and a man worth $60,000. No reason is assigned for the rash act. His business relations were every way pleasant, and no pecuniary embarrassments could have caused the deed. The deceased was sixty years of age, and has always lived in Newark.

The Projected Port Jefferson Railroad.

One hundred thousand dollars has been subscribed toward the stock of Port Jefferson Branch Railroad, which is to run from Northport to that place. OLIVER CHARLICK, on behalf of the Long Island Railroad, has agreed to guarantee the payment of $100,000 of the bonds of the Company. It is believed by the friends of the enterprise that the road can be built for this amount. The only matter which delays the commencement of the undertaking is the final completion of the lease to the Long Island Railroad. Mr. CHARLICK demands that the road shall guarantee $1 per mile for each and every mile a train is run, in which event, he says, he will run as many trains as they wish. The importance of this connection cannot be overestimated. At present ship-building is thriving in Port Jefferson harbor, probably the only place in which this branch is prosperous in the country.

Highway Robbery in Harlem.

About ten days ago, as JAMES MCLAUGHLIN, residing in Harlem, was going home, late at night, he was assaulted and robbed of his gold watch by an unknown man, who made his escape. He went to the Twelfth Precinct and gave as close a description of the highwayman as he could under the circumstances. On Monday JOHN RHAN was arrested on a charge of petty assault, and the Captain, fancying that he bore a striking resemblance to the description which MCLAUGHLIN had given of the man who robbed him, sent for MCLAUGHLIN, when he recognized RHAN fully as the man. RHAN was, yesterday, committed without bail by Justice MCQUADE, in the Harlem Police Court.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Superintendent JOURDAN'S illness assumed a more serious aspect, yesterday, and his friends became alarmed at his condition. Hundreds of them called at his house to inquire as to his state, and hoping to extend him their sympathy, but by direction of his physicians all were refused admisson to his presence. It is not expected that he will be able to leave the City for the South on Saturday, as he had intended.

In consequence of the reduction of prices on the City railroads to five cents per head on and after October 1, the Dry Dock Company will not declare its usual dividend of eight per cent. this year. The Fourth-avenue road has not yet decided to reduce the price. Their charter, obtained in 1831, permits the Company to regulate their prices. The President of the First-avenue Road says his line don't pay at less than five and a half cents per head. The Third, Sixth and Eighth avenues, Dry Dock, Forty-second and Grand-street Ferry, are the lines which have paid dividends regularly. Occasionally a dividend has been paid by the Seventh-avenue line.

The different Tweed and Shandley Associations throughout the City are organizing for a vigorous political campaign during the coming Fall. A large meeting of the Edward J. Shandley Association was held, at which it was unanimously resolved that Judge SHANDLEY should be their candidate for Sheriff. A call was issued inviting all the Tweed and Shandley Associations in the City to hold a monster meeting on the Tweed plaza, corner East Broadway and Canal-street, for the purpose of nominating Judge SHANDLEY for Sheriff of the county. The time for the meeting to be held will be settled at the next meeting of the Shandley Association.

As the matter of surface travel on that part of Fourth-avenue called Murray Hill, lying between Thirty-second-street and Forty-second-street, is settled in favor of City cars running northerly on the east side of the meloourne in centre of the avenue, and down on the west side, it is to be hoped that the holes made in the parks for lights, before the recent determination to run the cars on the surface, will be closed, and the parks put in their original condition.

WILLIAM R. BRINCKERHOFF, a well-known lawyer of this City, died, a few days ago, at the residence of ROBERT L. PELL, at Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y., after a few days' illness. His father, the late ABRAHAM BRINCKERHOFF, Jr., was a member of one of the oldest and most respected Knickerbocker families of the City, and was interred on the grounds of the old Dutch Church, now occupied by the General Post-office. Mr. BRINCKERHOFF was fifty-four years of age at the time of his death, and was much respected by all who knew him for his many excellent qualities.

Marshal HART notifies cartmen, drivers and expressmen to renew their licenses on or before the 31st of October, beginning on Sept. 5. From the latter date until Sept. 30, inclusive, licenses will be granted from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. During October licenses will also be granted between the hours of 8 and 6 P. M. Applicants for licenses are notified to have their vehicles drawn up on the south side of Chambers-street, between Broadway and Centre-street, to be inspected prior to the granting of licenses.

The parishioners of St. Teresa's Parish Church gave a public reception and musical soirée to their pastor, Rev. JAMES BOYCE, last evening, at the Sunday-school of the Church, corner of Henry and Rutger streets, on his return from Europe, after an extended absence. The exercises comprised selections from the favorite operas, vocal music, and a presentation of an address to Rev. Mr. BOYCE, congratulating him on his safe return. The audience was numerous, and the affair was one that reflected agreeably on the pastor and his congregation.

The boy KAVANAGH, only thirteen years of age, who murdered his companion, KELLY, one year older, is still at large. The Police should have no difficulty in arresting this youthful desperado. The Coroner seems to have an impression to the contrary, however, as he has issued a warrant for his apprehension.

An order was issued at the Custom-house by Collector MURPHY, yesterday, forbidding any person employed in the office, or in any of its departments, to discount or by any means furnish information or facility to others for discounting the pay-roll of any officer, clerk or other employe of the Customs, or discount or advance money on the certificates of claims of informers, under penalty of dismissal from the public service.

The employes of FRANK LESLIE'S printing and publishing establishment went on their annual picnic to Dudley's Grove yesterday. The steamer *Virginia Seymour* and the barges *Walter Sands* and *Merchant* conveyed the happy party to the grove, where they indulged in all the amusements incident to such occasions. Wallace's Band furnished the music, and gave those who desired to indulge in Terpsichorean delights ample opportunity to do so, both going, returning, and at the grove. The excursionists returned about 6 o'clock last evening, well pleased with their day's relaxation.

The *City of Limerick* arrived at Castle Garden, yesterday, from Liverpool with 360 passengers; also the ship *John Bertram* from Hamburg with 111. The latter vessel left port about two months ago, and consequently her passengers were ignorant of the war. They did not appear greatly interested when told of the events that had transpired since their departure from the Fatherland.

NELLIE MOLLOY, a young woman of very prepossessing appearance, who had been committed on the 17th inst. by Justice COX, for disorderly conduct, was brought into the Supreme Court at Chambers, before Justice BARNARD, yesterday morning, on a writ of habeas corpus, and her discharge asked for, on the ground that the complaint did not specify what manner of disorderly conduct she had been guilty of. The prisoner was discharged.

The following were the indications of the thermometer in the shade, yesterday, at the hours mentioned, at WILLIAM P. BYRNE'S mineral water "Spa," No. 169 Broadway: 6 A. M., 70°; 8 A. M., 73°; 10 A. M., 73½°; noon, 74½°; 2 P. M., 78½°; 4 P. M., 77°; 6 P. M., 75°; 8 P. M., 74°; 10 P. M., 73°; 12 P. M., 72°.

It was the steam-ship *Fanita* which collided with and sank the schooner *Samuel S. Milcson*, Saturday night last, in the East River. Capt. FREEMAN, of the *Fanita*, states that he sent out a boat and lay one hour and ten minutes, and not seeing anything of the schooner, he proceeded, with the loss of his foremast, to Philadelphia.

The apartments in the Post-office are rapidly being put into shape, and by the last of this week it is expected that the clerks will have suitable accommodations. For the past two weeks the building has been in a state of uproar, rendering it almost impossible to transact business.

Messrs. B. K. BLISS & Co., seedmen, of Park-place, are now exhibiting a new collection of gladiola flowers and Japan lillies. The double tiger lily is a great curiosity. The entire exhibition is a novel one, and interesting to all lovers of flowers. There are several hundred varieties on the tables.

The steam-ship *Guiding Star*, of the new American line, left this port yesterday for Havre direct, carrying a full mail for France, and a considerable cargo of breadstuffs and other provisions. It will depend upon the success of this venture whether the *Santiago de Cuba* is dispatched as her successor.

THOMAS BURNS, of No. 249 East Eighteenth-street, was knocked down last evening in Cortlandt-street, near Broadway, by a horse and wagon, and received a serious wound over the eye. He was taken to the Park Hospital.

BROOKLYN.

Mr. WM. SCHOTTE, proprietor of the New-York *Mercantile Journal*, had a horse and wagon stolen on Tuesday evening, which he had been foolish enough to leave standing at the corner of De Kalb-avenue and Broadway while he went to do some business in an adjoining house. No trace of the thieves have yet been found.

Today, certain buildings on the great boulevards leading from Prospect Park to the city line will be sold at public auction. The property in question the Commissioners were obliged to purchase before getting possession of the highways mentioned. The buildings are to be removed within fifteen days after the sale.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Commissioners lately appointed by the Legislature to devise plans for the improvement of Staten Island, meet today at Adams' Hotel, Tompkinsville, when it is expected that the various plans and suggestions from professional men as to the laying out of new roads and boulevards will be considered.

The ladies of the congregation of the North Baptist Church of Port Richmond inaugurated a "peach" festival last evening, which will be continued to-night, for the benefit of the church. The attendance was most numerous, and the proceeds in every way gratifying.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has just commenced to look after Staten Island, where their services are much needed. Yesterday they caused to be arrested one ARTHUR O'LEARY, a livery-stable keeper, charged with working a horse while in a most pitiable condition. O'LEARY was held for examination.

Judge TAYLOR, one of the oldest residents of the Island, who has held very many important positions in the county, including that of assistant Police Magistrate, died rather unexpectedly last Monday. It is only a few weeks ago that a number of friends celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his wedding.

Rev. D. W. SHERWOOD has resigned his position as pastor of the North Baptist Church at Port Richmond, and preached his farewell sermon on Sunday night. During his ministry of three years the church has doubled its membership, and has also made great permanent progress.

The Republican electors of Richmond County will meet on Saturday, Aug. 27, P. M., to elect eighteen delegates from each town to represent them in a County Convention, to be held at Clifton, Aug. 31.

LONG ISLAND.

The Republican electors of the town of Hempstead met Tuesday evening at the village of Hempstead for the purpose of electing delegates to the Second Assembly Convention of Queens County, which meets at Jamaica next Saturday for the purpose of appointing three delegates for the State Republican Convention at Saratoga next month. Jas. M. Seaman, Reandrus Hendrickson, John A. Smith, Geo. T. Hewlett, Robt. Cornwell, Jas. B. Cooker, and Sands Powell, Jr., were appointed delegates.

On Tuesday the Republican electors of Brookhaven met at Coram, for the purpose of electing eleven delegates to meet in County Convention and select four delegates to attend the Republican Convention at Saratoga. J. B. Tyler, G. C. Campbell, J. P. Phillips, J. Rutland, A. B. Brown, G. Coleman, W. B. Williamson, Geo. Raynor, Jr., J. B. Hicks, G. E. Hammond and Geo. F. Carmen were chosen. It was voted to instruct the delegates to vote as a unit in the Convention. GEO. F. CARMEN, E. T. MORE and G. C. CAMPBELL were chosen members of the Town Committee.

Messrs. COOPER & BRO., of Hempstead, were victimized by an oily-looking customer, with side whiskers, one day last week, to the tune of a $75 bogus check, the exceedingly polite gentleman having purchased a small quantity of goods, and regretted exceedingly the necessity of his leaving his purchase behind, as he had neglected to bring any money; but further search discovered the check, which the obliging store-keepers cashed, after which they lost sight of their customer.

On Monday night the barn connected with the hotel of F. KILLIAN, South Oyster Bay, was entered by thieves, and two sets of harness and a large quantity of oats stolen. The thieves were tracked to Hicksville, where two men were arrested on suspicion.

The South-side Railroad Company have purchased a heavy-grooved rail, which they intend to lay in the streets of Williamsburg, for the use of their dummy and passenger cars. A number of street lines of cars have the use of their track on Broadway.

NEW-JERSEY.

While the family of Mr. JOHN G. BROUGHTON, of Bloomfield, were at dinner a day or two since, some thief crept up stairs and stole $1,000 worth of jewelry from the bureau drawers. The articles were not immediately missed, as the small boxes in which they were kept were carefully replaced. No clue to the thief has yet been discovered, though detectives are working in the case.

Early yesterday morning an extensive fire took place at Rahway. A large three-story brick building on Scott-avenue was entirely destroyed. The building was used as a store-house by Mr. CALHOUND, hub-maker, and was filled with inflammable material. The building was valued at $8,000, and the entire loss amounts to $90,000. It is supposed that the building was set on fire.

A Mr. POST held a claim against the Paterson and Newark Railroad for bridge-building, and to satisfy the claim a portion of the road in the Ninth Ward of Paterson has been sold by the Sheriff to Mr. JAMES J. FLETCHER for $1,000. Judgments and execution have been granted against nearly all the road in Passaic County, and probably much more of it will be sold.

A most dastardly outrage was committed upon a woman named CAROLINE WELLING at the Elysian Fields, above Hoboken, on Monday night. She was sitting with her babe, less than a year old, in her arms, when a scoundrel approached and made some insulting proposals to her, upon which she attempted to run away. The villain, however, caught and detained her, wresting the child from her arms and seriously injuring it, after which he committed an outrage on her, and then escaped.

Quite an excitement was gotten up in Jersey City yesterday morning by a negro running through the streets, and dashing at various persons with a large butcher knife. The man was a Captain on a canal-boat lying at the Morris canal basin, and was suffering with delerium tremens. He first beat his wife, and then started with the knife through the streets. On Sussex-street he came upon the wife of Judge BEDLE. She, however, used her umbrella to resist him until Deputy Sheriff MCCOY, who was in pursuit, came up and arrested the man.

The hardware-store of JAS. S. BREARLEY & Co., corner of State and Greene streets, Trenton, was entered by burglars, on Tuesday night, and the money-drawer robbed of a small amount of cash. The safe of the establishment was not opened, neither were any goods taken from the store, which leads to the belief that the burglars were frightened away before finishing their work. Entrance was effected by forcing a window in the rear of the store.

THOMAS GOLDING was yesterday arrested at the Third Precinct, Jersey City, for having in his possession three revolvers. His seal in the French cause led him to flourish said revolvers, and threaten to use them upon certain peaceable Germans, for which he was arrested.

Many friends of Bishop BAGLEY met him at his home in Newark, Tuesday night. The Young Men's Catholic Association, accompanied by the Jefferson Band, tendered him a serenade, to which he responded pleasantly. Many citizens followed the band, gathered about the house, and enjoyed the occasion.

A fire broke out, Tuesday night, on Sanford-street, South Orange, and destroyed a barn and granary, the property of Mr. DANIEL DEMAREST. Besides the hay and grain in the building, a valuable pair of horses were consumed. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. The property was nearly covered by insurance, the loss being in the vicinity of $8,000.

JAMES WATSON, a little boy who lives with his parents at Oldham, near Paterson, was run over by a horse and wagon on Tuesday afternoon, and had one arm and one leg broken. His injuries, it is feared, will prove fatal.

Returns from the Monmouth County Republican primary meetings show that the whole county will present almost a solid delegation in favor of the nomination of Hon. WM. A. NEWELL as the Republican candidate for Congress in the Second District.

A lad named THOMAS CLARK, aged eight years, fell into the canal basin, near State-street, Trenton, yesterday afternoon, while playing with some companions, and was drowned.

The boy FLANNIGAN, who was struck by a locomotive of an Erie train in Paterson, on Monday, is not expected to recover from the effects of his injuries.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Rear-Admiral Glisson reports to the Navy Department that he has relieved Rear-Admiral Radford in command of the European fleet, hoisting his flag on board the United States steamer *Franklin*, off Flushing, Holland, Aug. 10.

At their own request, Capt. Kane and Lieuts. O'Toole, Richardson and Mallory, unassigned, have been honorably discharged from the army, with one year's pay each, under the recent act of Congress.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The market for American Securities opened quiet and closed steady. Stocks opened quiet and closed steady. The course of the market during the day is shown by the following table:

	11¾ A. M.	1¾ P. M.	4¾ P. M.
Consols for money	91¾	91¾	91¾
Consols for account	91¾	91¾	91¾
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	88	87¾	87¾
U. S. 5-20s of 1865, old	87	87	87
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	86¾	86	86
U. S. 10-40s	83	83¼	82¾
Ill. Cen. Railroad shares	111¾	111	111
Erie Railway shares	17¾	..	17¾
Atlantic and Great Western Railroad shares	23	..	22¾

PARIS, Aug. 24.—The Bourse was dull yesterday; Rentes, 61f. 60c. Today Rentes closed at 60f. 80c.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 24.—United States five-twenty bonds are heavy at 91¾@91¾ for the old issue.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 24.—COTTON—The market opened quiet and closed dull. The following are the quotations and sales:

	11¾ A. M.	4¾ P. M.
Middling Upland	9¼d.	9d. @9¼d.
Middling Orleans	9¼d.	9¼d. @9¼d.
Total sales of the day		Bales. 10,000
Total sales for export and speculation		2,000

BREADSTUFFS quiet; Corn, 30s. 3d. ₱ quarter for European. PROVISIONS—Beef, 121s. ₱ tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. PRODUCE—Common Rosin, 5s. ₱ cwt.; Tallow, 43s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

HAVRE, Aug. 24.—COTTON opened yesterday at 101f. ₱ cwt. for Orleans, and closed at 101¼f. Today the market is quiet; Orleans closed at 101f.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—EXCHANGE par. FREIGHTS quiet, with no quotable decline. FLOUR firm at $7 50 for Winter Extras, $6@6 25 for Spring Extras. WHEAT firm with a speculative demand only; New No. 2 Spring, $1 12@1 13; high grades mostly wanted; early sales of Old, seller September, at $1 06¼; during the afternoon irregular and moderately active at $1 06¼@1 07, seller September; $1 14 bid, sale optional. CORN firm at 86c.@86¾c. for No. 2, the former optional; 86c.@89c. seller September; 70c. seller last half September; during the afternoon 83¼c.@89c. seller September. OATS 40c. for No. 1, 38c.@39c. for No. 2. RYE fairly active at 79½c. for No. 2. BARLEY firmer at $1 16@1 18 for No. 2, seller September. HYMENIS quiet at 88c.@90c., wood and iron-bound. PROVISIONS quiet; nominally $23 for Mess Pork. LARD, 15½c. Dry-salted SHOULDERS, 12¾c